# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 14,548. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1876.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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## PERSONAL.

BILLIE H.—YOUR LETTER RECEIVED; WRITE TO me at Saratoga; will be back soon. MARY MOORE.

ERNEST GERMANN—THERE IS A LETTER AT THE 14th st. office for you; call on Wednesday or Thursday for it, as but 3 days left to call for it; mention your address you used to sign your letters. R. B.

IF THOMAS JARDINE SHOULD SEE THIS, W. B. SCOTT, 24 Pine st., would like to hear from him.

MARY FEST, FROM SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—YOU will relieve your anxious parents by sending your address or calling at 38 Beach st., New York. Your Father, SIMON FEST.

NED—MERT ME TO-MORROW AT 11 O'CLOCK AT Stewart's, as last.

PHYRNE—IMPOSSIBLE TO-DAY, AS AM ENGAGED in court. Thursday will go with carriage as ten; if inconvenient, don't be discouraged, but send an address or name another day. Cannot trust my address in a Personal. TIVERTON.

"SEE HERALD, YES," FROM 44TH TO 26TH ST., Monday evening. If agreeable, address BRUTUS, Herald office.

WILL H. D. MARIE PETERSEN, WHO WAS IN COpenhagen winter of 1874-5, please send her present address to the friend who assisted her?

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE GOSPEL TENT

340 st., W. West, and near 6th av.
(Green cars of Thirty-fourth street line pass the tent.)
SECOND WEEK OF SERVICES.

Lecture on "Young Men of the Bible," by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., every evening (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock.

Topic for Wednesday—"Moses."
Topic for Thursday—"John the Baptist."
Topic for Friday—"The Young Ruler."

After meeting, at 9 o'clock every evening, will be conducted by Rev. W. HUMPSTONE.

SATURDAY, 24th—Meeting of Christian Workers, to be led by Uncle JOHN VASSAR.

Singing every evening by THEODORE E. PERKINS and a chorus.

SUNDAY PRAYER METING

every day for one hour under the direction of EDWARD OWEN, Treasurer.

Seats free to all.

Helpers wanted as ushers, workers and singers. Address S. F. WILLIAMS, No. 46 East 43d st.

Contributions to the support of these services may be sent to EDWARD OWEN, Treasurer,
No. 46 East 43d st., or No. 71 Wall st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON DOOR STEP OF HOUSE 146 EAST 19TH st., between Irving place and 3d av., on the night of June 19, an oval gold locket, with diamonds, rubies and pearls set in. Whoever will return the same to Mrs. BRADFORD, at the above address, will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST—AN IVORY HANDLE SILK UMBRELLA, WITH my name on. Finder will receive $3 reward if returned to 48 Broadway. B. F. DALRYMPLE.

LOST—JUNE 12, A SMALL ENAMELLED WATCH with chain and keys attached; whoever will give information leading to the recovery of the same will be liberally rewarded. Notify 49 LIGHTHALL, box 179 Fulton ferry.

LOST—LOCKET AND PENCIL CASE IN 50TH ST., between them to 736 Lexington av.; reward.

LOST—BRIGHT STRIPED SHAWL, ON TWO O'CLOCK train from Portchester to New Rochelle; reward given. 66 Adelphi st., Brooklyn.

LOST—A PURSE, CONTAINING GOLD PIECES, valued as the gift of a deceased mother. A liberal reward will be paid the finder. Address HENRY B. MEAD, 297 Broadway.

LOST—LOCKET AND CHAIN, IN SCHUTZEN PARK; liberal reward paid on return to 110 8th av.

STOLEN.—ON THURSDAY LAST, FROM 32 WEST 27th st., solitaire diamond ring; a liberal reward will be paid, and no questions asked, if returned to above number.

## REWARDS.

$20 REWARD.—LOST YESTERDAY, GOING FROM 26th st. and 9th av. to Ehrich's store, Lower Part of diamond scarf pin; one stone missing. Return to 194 9th av.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of a small black and tan female Dog; lost from 41 West 17th st., on Thursday last.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Next drawing July 1.
Prize of Spanish dollars.....$100,000
Prize of Spanish dollars.....50,000
2 Prizes of cash, Spanish dollars.....25,000
and 985 other prizes.
German Government Lotteries.
Full explanatory circulars free.
THEODORE ZSCHOCH,
Post office box 5,594. 319 Kansas st., New York.

A.—ISAAC G. BOYCE, 267 BROADWAY, LAWYER.—Divorces obtained promptly, without publicity; desertion, incompatibility, habitual drunkenness, infidelity, inhuman treatment, conviction of felony. Pamphlets free.

A.—ALL PRIZES CASHED IN GOLD AT THIS office. Third Louisiana gold distribution.
New Orleans, July 29, 1876.
Capital prize, $5,000 gold.
3,580 prizes amounting to $502,500.
20.0 0 tickets $50 currency. Coupons in proportion.
Apply for tickets, &c., to WILLIAMSON & CO., brokers, 317 Broadway, Post office box 6,026.

A.—$300,000 IN PRIZES—WHOLE TICKETS, $10. Fewer than other TICKET DRAWINGS in a prize.
25,420 PRIZES, FROM $50,000 to $100.
KENTUCKY STATE DISTRIBUTION.
DRAWS SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.
Prizes PAID IN FULL AFTER THE DRAWING.
PARKS, EMERSON & CO.,
BANKERS, 180 BROADWAY, POST OFFICE BOX 5,272.

B.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES OF J. S. SMITH & Co.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 469 FOR 1876.
56, 78, 23, 35, 12, 74, 41, 53, 46, 50, 17, 49.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 500 FOR 1876.
73, 1, 21, 44, 59, 36, 60, 48, 25, 11, 28, 46.
All orders to B. NATHAN, 181 Broadway, or box 4,870 Post office, New York city.

B.—DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.
HENRY DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Office hours from 8 to 3.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED for incompatibility, &c.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. A. GOODRICH, Post office box 1,037, Chicago.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—NEXT DRAWING JULY 1, 1876. 40,000 tickets—$600,000 in prizes. Address B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st., basement; Post office box 4,686, New York. Spanish gold and Havana bank bills bought and sold; drafts on Havana issued.

INCONSTANCY IN MAN DISCOVERED AT A lance.—Indisputable. Address J. A. S., 10 Oxford st., Boston, Mass.

K.—CHRONIC CATARRH, DEAFNESS: IMPROVED method; instantaneous relief; permanent cures.
Dr. STODDARD. No. 8 West 14th st.

KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER GRAND DISTRIBUTION draws Saturday, June 24, 1876.
$250,000 all distributed.
23,420 prizes out of.....50,000 tickets
3 Grand Cash Prizes of $20,000 each.
One prize guaranteed to every two tickets purchased.
Now is the time to invest.
Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50.
Send for circulars at once to
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 202 Broadway, New York.

K.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTteries—SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS No. 396—JUNE 20, 1876.
65, 73, 60, 38, 29, 40, 1, 36, 70, 51, 31, 50, 16, 34, 41, 28, 33, 54, 27, 57, 26, 10, 4.
KENTUCKY, CLASS No. 397—JUNE 20, 1876.
HENRY, EXTRA CLASS No. 291—JUNE 20, 1876.
25, 52, 61, 50, 10, 45, 38, 24, 40, 46, 31, 75, 20, 13, 58, 23, 55, 47, 62, 17, 14, 24, 11, 2, 63.
Full information by applying to or addressing J. CLUTE & CO., 200 Broadway, room No. 6, rear office.

K.—$300,000.—SIMMONS & DICKINSON'S SINGLE Number Kentucky State Distribution, to be drawn on Saturday, June 24, 1876. $250,000 to be distributed; 25,420 prizes and only 50,000 tickets. Every other ticket private. Now is your time to invest. Prizes payable in full. Whole, $10; Half, $5; Quarter, $2 50. The next Royal Havana will be drawn on Saturday, July 1, 1876. Send in your orders to J. CLUTE, Banker, No. 200 Broadway, room No. 6, rear office.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY COMprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price, 25 cents. Address the author, Dr. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East 10th st., New York.

NOTICE.—J. HOWARD REVILLE IS NO LONGER in our employ. STUART PETERSON & CO., Broad and Noble sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—$600,000 WILL BE drawn on June 20. Prizes cashed; orders filled; information furnished; highest rates paid for Spanish bills, government bonds.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall st., New York.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES ON THURSDAY next at the Academy Mount St. Vincent, on the Hudson, are to be strictly private; no one will be admitted who is not provided with a ticket.

$500,000.—
A fortune for $10.
Kentucky State Distribution
Draws, Saturday, June 24,
3 grand Cash Prizes of $20,000 each.
Every other ticket a prize.
25,420 prizes, from $20,000 to $100.
Payable in full, without deduction.
Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.
THOMAS H. HAYS & CO.,
207 Broadway.

$300,000 IN PRIZES.—BUY YOUR TICKETS this week in the Kentucky State Single Number Lottery, as the drawing takes place next Saturday, June 24. Capital prize, $20,000. Fewer than other ticket a prize. Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters $2 50; Eighths, $1 25. For circulars containing full information address the Uptown Agency, KIRK & CO., 1,267 Broadway, room D.

## SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

POOLS SOLD AT NEW YORK TURF EXCHANGE this afternoon, at Hartford vs. Louisville, at Louisville. SEHRBART & BLANCHARD.

STARTLING NEWS.—JUST ARRIVED, FROM MEXico, 500 live Birds, to be sold at very reasonable prices, at 23 Great Jones st. Go and buy one. GONZALEZ.

## THE TURF.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD EVERY EVening at NEW YORK TURF EXCHANGE, 79 West 28th st., on the POUGHKEEPSIE trots; also $5 French pool open at BLATTENBERG'S, LOUISVILLE, at Louisville, to-day. Prompt attention given orders by mail or messenger.
KELLY, BLISS & CO.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD TO-DAY AT the Empire City. In Brooklyn, 7 years' pooling, Bedford, corner Atlantic av. In Jersey City, 3d st., on the trots at Poughkeepsie; also on the postponed ball game, Hartford vs. Louisville. All orders by mail or messenger will receive prompts attention.
W. H. & T. B. JOHNSON.

CENTERVILLE COURSE—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.—Match $100, J. Conklin's b m. Lovely B. and C. H. Denton's b m. Jessie Saue day—Match $1.50, between Lady Jane and Happy Jack.

DERFOOT PARK—TROTTING THURSDAY, JUNE 22, three P. M.; match $200: T. Bunnett's ch. m. Sealskin, Sr. Sandford's b. m. Jessie Sandford; owner and stakes, $150; J. S. Jarris' br. m. Mollie Barker, M. Rogers' blk. g. Major Price, F. Gutwater's b. m. Kate Golding. Same day, Match, $100 Ed. Hopkins' g. g. Billie, E. Hopkins' g. g. W. R. Roberts. All the above 3 in 5 to harness; admission, $1. WILLIAM MAHON, Proprietor.

FOLLWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, N. Y.—REGular June meeting, commencing 24th, 26th and 27th, closed with 12 entries for 2:50 class, 8 entries for 2:34 class, 7 entries for 2:22 class, and nearly new cups to be sold at a bargain on account of death of owner. 138 West 31st st.

A.—AT PANIC PRICES, ONE BEAUTIFUL BAY Mare, 7 years, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind. One splendid, city made light full spring shifting top Road Wagon; one single seat trotting Wagon, weight 150 lbs.; one fine Pony Phaeton and single road Harness, all as good as new. Inquire of owner, at private stable, 123 East 16th st., for three days.

A.—TWO SMALL LEATHER TOP PONY PHAEtons, nearly new; the harness $30, at 1,401 Broadway.

A BREWSTER (OF BROOME ST.) DARK SPRING top Wagon; great bargain. No. 5 West 15th st.

A.—FOR SALE, TO PAY ADVANCES, ONE T CART, nearly new, with pole and shafts; one top Brewster spring Road Wagon, pole and shafts; one elegant C spring top Pony Phaeton, very stylish; one plain top Pony Phaeton, pole of trotting Mare. Inquire at the Union Club Stable, No. 20 East 15th st., near Broadway. Also one fine single Horse.

A.—SACRIFICE.—THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEman, about to go abroad, for him, a pure remarkably stylish brown Carriage Horse, 16 hands high; perfectly broken to single and double harness; is perfect under saddle; warranted sound. To be seen at No. 33 East 44th st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD WILL SELL AT A sacrifice, separately or together, the handsomest furniture in the city—one black Mare, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, can trot better than 2:35; elegant top Wagon by Brewster, built last fall, improved springs, pole and shafts; Dunscomb Harness, Whip, Blankets, &c. Apply at 115 East 22d st.

## HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY) JUNE 21, AT 11 O'CLOCK PROMPT, AT THE BOARDING STABLE CORNER EAST 47TH ST. AND LAFAYETTE PLACE,
Including the valuable and fine property of Walter M. Price, consisting of Horses, Harness, Carriages, Wagons, &c.
Handsome and high bred mahogany bay Mare, sired by Magna Charta, dam unknown; is half sister to Henry, 15½ hands high, 5 years old, an elegant styled mare and as fine a general driver as ever was driven; fears no train; goes to anything else; safe for the most timid to drive; without vice trick, fault or blemish; can trot a full mile to a top wagon in 2:50 or better; is warranted sound and kind—a noble and fine animal.
Fast and handsome team of premium Goldust Trotting Mares, dark gray and dapple gray, 15½ hands high, fine long flowing manes and tails; both 8 years old this spring; half sisters and the closest matched pair of trotters in the States. They were both sired by Golddust, and purchased from L. L. Dewey, in Kentucky, two years ago last October, after they had trotted together at Louisville in 2:45, and the pair taken single trotted the third heat in 2:30¾. They are the most elegant team of roadsters for gentleman's private use in the city; are thoroughly broken, gentle and well behaved; drive without pulling or fretting, and are very reliable when speeding; they show high breeding and require no checks; are prompt and game, fear nothing, and are warranted sound and kind. This team must be seen to be appreciated.
Also the fast and handsome young chestnut Trotting Mare Wildill Maid, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; raised by James Van Arsdale, in Orange county; sired by Edwin Everett, by Gen. Harry Bassett, by Seely's Morgan Ethan; pedigree guaranteed; when 4 years old she was broken and handled by Carl Burr, Esq., and showed trials from 2:42 to 2:34; when 5 years old, Mr. Hudson Hallock, of Jamaica, L. I., took her home, and has been used for private road use ever since; she can always go out now and beat 2:35 on any good track; she can be driven by any ordinary driver at speed, and is warranted sound and kind and reliable in every particular.
The magnificent chestnut Cedar Duke, about 16 hands high, 7 years old, sired by Colonel Clay in Kentucky, and purchased then at 8as a fair for $1,200, and then brought to this city by Mr. Price, and is acknowledged by all who own him as fine a built horse as stands in this city; he is one of the finest saddle horses in this country; has all gaits and guides by mouth; can be used by a lady; has an imported running mare; he is broken in harness, and can trot in 3:10 with ease, and warranted sound.
Handsome dapple gray Saddle Mare, a genuine trotter, 7 years old this spring; sired by Legal Tender, dam a thoroughbred half sister to Red Cloud; this young mare was never trained but three weeks, last fall, when she showed 2:41; was then taken home, and has been driven on road ever since; can show 2:30 pace and trot speed; she can show a 2:30 gait, and trot a mile and repeat in less than 2:35; is a splendid road mare, and promises, with proper training this spring, to be low down in the 20's, and gentlemen wishing a first class trotter should call and examine this fine young mare; she is warranted sound and kind, and as represented. Harve
Fast blood bay Hambletonian Mare Kitty Palmer, six years old, 15¾ hands high, sired by Edwin Everitt, dam by Kathers Allen; she is one of the most promising young mares in the State; was never trained but three weeks, last fall, when she trotted in 2:45; was purchased by owner and has since been used on road; is pure and open gaited; can be driven by a lady; has no vice or tricks and can trot a full mile and repeat in 2:40 on any good track; warranted sound and kind.
Without any exception one of the finest pony phaeton Mares in the whole city. Is handsome dapple gray, dappled brown; a perfect picture and pet; has been used and driven by a lady and children to pony phaeton; is reliable, invincible to fear; fears no locomotive or anything else; warranted sound and kind, and will stand without tying.
Also, two top side bar Wagons, by Brewster, of Broome st., equal to new.
Also one no top side bar Wagon, by Brewster, of Broome st., equal to new.
Also one no top side bar Wagon, by Waterman.
Also one top Pony Phaeton, by Bradley, Fray & Co.
One no top Phaeton, by Flandrau.
One extra fine Coupe, satin lined, equal to new.
One double set Coupe Harness, by Story.
One double set English Harness, cost $400 gold.
Two sets single Harness by Commerford, equal to new.
One set double Harness by Commerford.
English Saddle and Bridle; Boots of every kind; Bits of all kinds.
One complete Suit of Livery in brown and drab.
One complete Suit of Livery in green and drab.
Blankets, sheets, Whips, Robes, &c., &c.
The whole comprises the finest stock ever offered at public auction. Stock now on exhibition at stable, where they can be seen and full particulars ascertained. Sale positive, rain or shine.
CHARLES C. DUFF, Auctioneer.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE "Brewster Wagon,"
the standard for style and quality,
now ready for inspection at our factory and warerooms,
72 Broadway,
5th av. and 14th st.
Special attention is called to our improvement in side bar Wagons, which enables us to offer the lightest, safest and best riding wagon ever produced.
BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st.

A BROWN PONY BUILT MARE, SOUND AND KIND, 7 years; $60; Express Wagon and Harness, 124 Division st.

AN EXTRA FINE TOP PONY PHAETON, BUILT to order by best city builder, not soiled, with fine single Harness; one very low price. Inquire for TOM, at Mr. Bankers' stable, No. 1 West 15th st.

A BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK. ONE extra fine bay Horse, 7 years old, 15¾ hands; warranted sound and kind; can trot in 2:30; also elegant side bar top road Wagon, one stylish top Pony Phaeton, one Depot Wagon, one single Coupe and one single road Horse; this stock is all first class, and city made to order. Call at private stable, 131 East 18th st., between 3d av. and 1st av.

CARRIAGES—SECOND HAND; FOUR AND SIX passenger Rockaways; jump seat Wagons; top Wagons, elliptic and side bar Trotting Wagons, Phaetons, Landaulette, ¼ Clarence, Dog Cart, &c.
R. M. STIVERS, 144 to 152 East 31st st.

CARRIAGES.—OWING TO THE EXTRA DEMAND for my circular combination spring side bar Wagons I will sell with slight advance (cost of a large stock) at a reduction; also a few four passenger Phaetons.
R. M. STIVERS, 144 to 152 East 31st st.

CARRIAGES AT EXTREMELY LOW MANUFACTURing prices.—All my ready made Rockaways, Coupes and light extension top Park Phaetons, all prices; Buggies, Rockaways, Depot, Jump-seat and other styles; splendid Doctor's Phaeton cheap. CHAS. OSLER, 206 Canal st.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED TROTTING HORSE Kentucky; can trot in 2:40; warranted safe and sound. Call at 210 Chrystie st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S ENGLISH SADDLE and Bridle, new; price, $60. No. 39 West 15th st.

FOR SALE—TWO GENTLE HORSES, SUITABLE for either light or heavy work, cheap. Can be seen at T. MARTINNEY'S, No. 50 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY HANDSOME, STYLISH dark rose Horses; to be seen at private stable, 42 West 18th st.; price very reasonable.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PONY, 14¾ HANDS high; thoroughly broken to saddle and harness; at 206 East 25th st.

FOR SALE—ONE LIGHT VERY HANDSOME PLAIN spring Victoria, suitable for either one or two horses; in good order; very cheap.
BREWSTER & CO., 5th av. and 14th st.

FOR SALE—TWO COWS, HALF ALDERNEY; ONE Calf, four weeks old, at 209 East 25th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH SADDLE, CARRIAGE or family Horse (color, gray), 16 hands, warranted sound, kind and gentle; a lady can drive him; will be sold cheap. Inquire at 50 East 33d st.

FOR SALE—3-SEAT BREWSTER & CO. ROAD Wagon, slightly soiled; weight, 154 lbs. Inquire of W. H. VAN SCOTT, Lake and Davis' station, 114 West 42d st.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT; HANDSOME bay Mare; perfectly sound, gentle and kind; Rugby, Phaeton and Harness, nearly new, for $250. Address ALEGRO, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A KIND, GENTLE, WELL BRED BLACK Mare; perfectly broken to saddle and suitable for pony phaeton, together with English Saddle and Bridle. J. B., 19 Wall st.

FOR SALE—VERY STYLISH GRAY HORSE, 15¾ hands, trots fast; side bar top Wagon and Harness, cheap, at 355 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—LARGE TRUCK HORSE, 7 years old, 16 hands, thoroughly sound and kind; price given; cause for selling, no work. Inquire for carman, 324 Hudson st., store.

HORSE, TRUCK AND HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Call at 525 East 11th st., store.

HARNESS.—CHEAPEST HARNESS STORE IN NEW York; good Buggy Harness, hand made, $15; good Grocer' Harness, $25; good double Team Harness, $30; a good Driving Bridle, $1. Don't buy until you examine for yourselves. FISHER & OSBORN, Manufacturers, 71 Barclay st.

HOWELL QUEEN AND GEORGE IV.
Top Pony Phaetons,
side bar or elliptic spring
TOP ROAD WAGONS.
A. S. PLANDRAU,
372 and 374 Broome st., old stand of Brewster & Co.

I WILL SELL MY BAY MARE, 15.1 HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; a perfect lady's road mare; can be driven by a lady; kind in all harness and under saddle; also a top side bar Wagon, nearly new, Harness, Robes, &c.; price $300; will be warranted by a responsible party.
P. J. BURKE, 107 Sullivan st.

LADY'S ELEGANT TURNOUT—SNOW WHITE ARAbian, thoroughbred, perfectly sound and gentle; been driven by a lady for two years; is warranted a horse in the city. Apply at 15 East 28th st. If not sold for its value will be taken home soon.

PONY FOR SALE—44 INCHES HIGH, WITH BASKET Phaeton and Harness; can be used by the most timid child; cost $375; will sell for $250. 217 West 37th st.

PONY TUB, FOR SALE—IN FIRST CLASS RUNNING order, suitable for children. Address 48 East 32d st.

STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. Rooms light, clean and dry. Terms liberal.
A. S. PLANDRAU'S Carriage Warerooms,
372 and 374 Broome st. (old factory of Brewster & Co.)

THREE-QUARTER BRED MARE, EIGHT YEARS old, sound and kind; sell for bill of keep. Stable No. 225 East 40th st.

WANTED—TWO HEAVY TRUCK HORSES; USED to hard work. Leave address at No. 2 Carmine st.

WANTED—LIGHT SURRY CART, WITH TWO shafts; not over $250 lbs. Address, with price, HAMILTON, box 219 Herald office.

WANTED—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 hands high; price not to exceed $400. Address H., box 141 Herald Uptown Branch Uptown office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND SIX SEAT ROCKAway, city make. Apply at 25 East 12th st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND ONE HORSE Landaulet or round front Coupe, but little used; light and easy running; dark cloth or leather lined. Address, stating all particulars, with lowest cash price, lock box 21, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—SOLD SECOND HAND BUSINESS WAGONS, single Trucks, top Buggies, Rockaways and Phaetons. Address, with full particulars, WHEELWRIGHT, No. 308 West 23d st.

2 GOOD TRUCK SULKIES, 1 FULL SPRING TOP Wagon, new; 1 sound horse, fit for a lady, cheap. 116 west 50th st.

$100 WILL BUY A LEATHER TOP PHAETON IN A1 order, good order, and extra set of Wheels, suitable for doctor or country use. Inquire at coke office, 627½ West 13th st.

$120—SIDE-BAR SHIFTING TOP WAGON, CITY make. Apply at Coupe office, 25 East 12th st.

$175.—IDE-BAR TOP WAGON, USED FEW months; cost $325. Address M. C., box 137 Herald office.

## EXCHANGE.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE FOR $7,000 WORTH of Gas Stock; communications confidentially treated; no agents. Address GAS, Herald office.

## DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO
HOUSEKEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
are offering, prior to their semi-annual inventory, the following
LINEN GOODS
at greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
1,000 DOZEN
FRINGED TOWELLES,
very superior quality, at $1 15 per dozen.
500
BLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS,
various styles; some slightly soiled.
Also a quantity of
BLEACHED LINEN DAMASKS,
in remnants and entire pieces, at
VERY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

## MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

A.—MARIE TILMAN, OF PARIS, IMPORTER, OFFERS A a large assortment of latest fine Parisian Summer Bonnets, Millinery and English Crapes. 423 6th av., near 26th st.

## EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC.....June 24, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....July 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....July 15, at 11 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....July 29, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC.....August 12, —
From White Star Docks, pier 52 North River.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, in gold; return tickets on reasonable terms. Steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 37 Broadway, New York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Compose the regular sailing packets:
MOSEL....Saturday, June 24 | RHEIN....Saturday, July 8
ODER....Saturday, July 1 | WESER....Saturday, July 15
Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, Havre or Bremen:
First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets at reduced rates.
Prepaid Certificates, $32, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA..June 24, 3 P. M. | VICTORIA..July 8, 3 P. M.
ETHIOPIA.....July 1, Noon. | BOLIVIA..July 15, 11 A. M.
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
ELYSIA.....June 24, 4 P. M. | UTOPIA.....July 22, 2 P. M.
ANGLIA.....July 8, P. M. | ASCALIA..Aug. 5, 6 A. M.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabins, $35 to $80, according to accommodations.
Excursion tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage, $28, currency; intermediate, $35, currency.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
from pier 42 North River (foot of Canal st.) as follows:—
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, June 22
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, June 29
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 13
and every alternate Thursday thereafter.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80; return tickets, $125. Second cabin, $50; return tickets $90. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., No. 52 Broadway, New York.
Steerage, 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

PASSENGERS FOR THE STEAMSHIP
STATE OF NEVADA will embark from the company's pier foot of Canal st., North River, on Thursday, 22d inst., at noon.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
HAMBURG.....June 28 | THURINGIA.....July 6
LESSING.....June 29 | SILESIA.....July 13
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all ports in England, Scotland and Wales:—
Cabin, first saloon, gold.....$100
" 2d " second saloon, gold.....60
" steerage.....30
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, New York. 61 Broadway, New York.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 1, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 15, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, August 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, August 19, at 3 P. M.
From pier 45, North River.
Cabin, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms amidsaip s.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 and 33 Broadway, New York

CUNARD LINE.—B. AND N. A. R. M. S. S. CO. LIVERPOOL.
With a view to diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specific course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....Wed., June 28 | ABYSSINIA....Wed., July 5
BOTHNIA....Wed., June 28 | *nSSIA.....Wed., July 12
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply to
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
56 Wall and 59 Pine st.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:
From Philadelphia. From New York.
VADERLAND.....June 20 | KENILWORTH.....June 8
NEDERLAND.....July 14 | SWITZERLAND.....July 1
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$60
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. For passage, freight or other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
GEORGE W. COLTON, 62 Broadway, New York.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular, 4 P. M.; 4:40 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. All daily. Sundays, 8:40, 9:

## CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**Central.**

A 3D AV. CORNER LOT 100 FOOT STREET.—Choice five story Store and Flats, extremely low. V. S. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

CHOICE PROPERTY, GREENE AND WOOSTER STS., 75 feet front each, running through block 240 feet; rare chance for investment, as I will sell at once at great sacrifice to close an account. Address WOOSTER, Herald office.

SUPERB FOUR STORY BROWN STONE DWELLING, 20 by 65 by 100, near Windsor Hotel; cost $70,000; worth $100,000; price $57,000; 10 others; great sacrifice. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, 39 Pine st.

**East Side.**

ELEGANT STONE HOUSE, 142 EAST 53D ST., AT A sacrifice; open. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine st.

**West Side.**

A FRENCH ROOF COTTAGE HOUSE, STABLE AND 4 Lots on 81st., west of Boulevard; terms reasonable. Inquire of T. BALDWIN, Harlem st.; or L. INGLEE & CO., 54 West Washington Market.

**Miscellaneous.**

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—A LADY WISHES TO dispose of her well built large tenement House, well situated for letting. Address TENEMENTS, box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office.

## BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A BARGAIN.—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY brown stone House, size 50x45, lot 100, built in the very best manner; first class location, on the hill, western side of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, will be sold at very great sacrifice for cash. Address D. J. C., owner, box 4,803 Post office.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

AT TARRYTOWN.—ON BROADWAY, TO LET, nicely furnished, with all Cleveland place; four acres in garden; lawn, fruit and shade in abundance; for season or year. S. EMBER-ON, 630 6th av.

## PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT GENTLEMAN'S Residence in New Jersey; dry mountain air; no malaria; no mosquitoes; 16 acres; 1½ hours from New York; modern house, with all improvements; variety of fruit and shade trees; brook and springs on premises; view from house unsurpassed. T. S. SHEPHERD, 1945 Broadway.

A T LONG BRANCH—A HANDSOME HOUSE, HAVING 16 rooms, &c., on Ocean avenue, near the Presidents; rent very cheap. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE, COMPLETE IN EVERY appointment, watery, bathhouse, stable, fruit, &c., to rent for summer or longer. Apply at once—only those able and willing to pay for rare opportunity—to F. CHAMBERLAIN, 55 Liberty st.

AMONG SWITZERLAND SCENERY, MOUNTAINS, lakes, meadow, forest, and only 90 minutes from New York; two houses; build 80 boarders; race course. Address MAPLETON, Katonah, N. Y.

A BARGAIN—FINE WESTCHESTER COUNTY Farm, 110 acres, near Sing Sing; 80 acres cultivated; good dwelling and outbuildings, fine orchard; price $10,000, $2,000 cash. T. OLIVER CARTER, 39 Nassau st., room 11.

A HANDSOME NEW COTTAGE, THREE MINUTES from ferry, Staten Island; parlor, dining room, floor view; $2,500; also Cottage, acre ground, abundance fruit, $1,900. DARKIN, 48 Broad st.

A GOOD STOCK AND DAIRY FARM, 700 ACRES, with fair improvements, unsurpassed for water, in New York, for sale or exchange for improved city Property and add $10,000 to $50,000 cash. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, COUNTRY RESIDENCES and Boarding Houses, very cheap. HALLAM BROTHERS, 203 West 23d st.

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—A SMALL HOUSE, plainly but comfortably furnished; suitable for a family of four or five; situated near depot and landing; terms moderate for season or year. Apply to M. S., No. 254 West 24th st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXchange for City Property.—This most desirable farm is near Stamford, Conn., and within 1½ hours of New York by road, containing about 30 acres, and all under a high state of cultivation; large house, with all the rich furniture; carriage houses, barns and stabling for four horses; large ice house for the farmer; also all kinds of fruits, grapes, &c., in abundance; also 2 horses, one cow and every article required to make you happy for summer in the country. Also a large hot air furnace; also water in the house; the whole can now be purchased at a great bargain or will be exchanged for City Property. N. B.—Good fishing and bathing; also fine boat. In front. For full particulars inquire of F. COLTON, 53 East 126th st., near Broadway.

FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM, 12 ACRES, BUILDings, brook, near churches, stores, seminary, lake; creamery, depot; Orange county. OLIVER, 162 Broadway.

GOOD INVESTMENT.—60 SECTIONS OF LAND, LOcated in Northwestern Iowa; for sale cheap; no patent to issue in name of the purchaser. For sale low down by H. M. TRUEHART & CO., Real Estate Agents, Galveston, Texas.

GOOD HOMES—ON INSTALMENT PLAN; CALL OR send for circular. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE—COMPRISING 100 ACRES, 90 tillable, in high state of cultivation; situated between Hinsdale and Lagrange Stations, 18 miles from Hunter's Point. For particulars address HENRY COX, Little Neck, L. I.

TO CAPITALISTS.—I HAVE FOR SALE A VERY valuable Property of about 1,300 city lots (equal to 100 acres), having a water frontage of nearly three-quarters of a mile, all lying intact, and all within about 2½ miles and in the midst of the rapid growth of the East end of 4th av. Any party or estate disposed to make a safe investment with a certainty of value will find the next five years will be well to examine this property which will be bought at figures which I regard as a bargain.

HENRY MORGAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET FOR SEASON OR YEAR AT SEABRIGHT—French roof Cottage, 9 rooms, good order; boating, bathing and fishing. Apply, LENT, 164 Grand st., or ticket agent, Seabright, N. J.

$1,200.—80-ACRE FARM, ONE-HALF CLEARED, 100 miles from New York; one well recommended can purchase this farm with little money and pay for it largely in teaming or labor; also two fine Wood Lots on the same easy terms. Address or see HOWARD BELL, room 20, 120 Broadway, New York.

## REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—TRADE EIGHT FULL LOTS, FRAME HOUSE and stable, Harlem, beautiful location, for handsome three story brown stone, 20x52x100, location unsurpassed, for a four story brown stone, not less than 22x50; must be located between 90th and 96th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. M. E. CRASTO & SON, 2,291 3d av., Harlem Bank.

A.—TRADE FOR COUNTRY PROPERTY, 17 MUST be unincumbered, for a beautiful front of nine brown stone Houses, Harlem; each four stories, 20x60x90; only first institution mortgages on each; new; "all rented;" or will trade for good Harlem Lots, unincumbered. M. E. CRASTO & SON, 2,291 3d av., Harlem Bank.

CASH AND GOOD UNENCUMBERED REAL ESTATE to exchange for $10,000 to $100,000 Stock of Merchandise; also Machinery of first class Cotton Mill to exchange. E. PAGE DAVIS, Broker, 42 Pine st., N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITHIN ONE hour of New York city to exchange for property in Chicago or near that city. Address LEROY, Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—MUNN HOUSE, MONTclair, N. J., established in 1802; one of the best hotels in the State, full of boarders and doing a paying business throughout the year; an excellent chance; the owner wishing to retire will sell cheap; small amount cash, balance on long mortgage; or will exchange for small Farm or neat Residence in good locality. For sale by first class Montclair hotel keeper, with good success. H. E. WRIGHT, Munn House, Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—TWO NEW brown stone high stoop Houses, 40th and 41th sts., Brooklyn. For particulars apply to owner, JAS. A. VAN BRUNT, 79 South st.

ONE OR TWO FIRST CLASS TENEMENTS ON EAST 59th st., lightly mortgaged, to exchange for city Property, private or tenement; would take Lots. T. OLIVER CARTER, 39 Nassau st., room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR THREE FOUR STORY cabinet finished brown stone Houses on Sixth Avenue Boulevard; will take Lots or Country Place. Owner's address, JAMES, Herald office.

TENEMENT—CENTRALLY LOCATED, AND CASH for near-by House and Grounds. S. D. MACK, 35 Union square.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH—TWO MEDIUM SIZED FIRST class Houses, adjoining preferred, on or contiguous to 5th or Madison av.; hard pan prices. Address BUYER, Herald office.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BENNETT BUILDING.
Fireproof.
Located on Nassau, Ann and Fulton sts.
First Floor to let, suitable for bankers, insurance offices or law rooms. Will be let low to a good tenant, or altered to suit tenants if desired; adapted for offices or stores.
Reasonable rents.
Also some eligible Loft Offices to let.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.
Take the elevator. Inquire for janitor.

A.—THE NEW, ELEGANTLY BUILT ROSEVILLE Block, 191 st., Third av. and Webster av and Jerome av, very place, 90 rooms, all the very newest improvements, elevator, &c., to lease low. Offices No. 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st. V. S. STEVENSON, Jr.

CIGAR STORE TO LET—RESTAURANT, 23 NEW ST., opposite the Gold and Stock Exchange; price $900 per year.

ONE OF THE FINEST BUSINESS LOCATIONS IN the city to rent. Address C., box 129 Herald office.

STORE TO RENT—41 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University place. Inquire in the store.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET AT REDUCED RENT, THE old established Grocery store, southeast corner of 1st av. and 23d st.; good location for any party to WILLIAM F. FOLEY (real estate office), 409 East 23d st.

TO LET—CIGAR STAND; BEST IN CITY. 15 PARK row.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE Building 125, 127, 129 Christopher st., three stories, with cellar and sun-cellar, suitable for storage, manufactory or hard refinery; accessible to shipping by steam power and elevator; also to let by 8th. Address F. LINK, 240 Hudson, and Christopher sts.

TO LET—TWO 4 STORY BUILDINGS, 104 AND 106 West 40th st., suitable for factory, stable or any other purpose. Inquire on premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY 537 EAST 13th st.; building 65 by 25, lot 103.9 by 25. Apply to JAMES RUSSELL, 43 Wall st., owner of Estate.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM FOR BUSINESS PURposes; also two furnished Rooms. No. 266 Grand st.

TO LET—LOFTS AT 115, 117, 119 AND 121 EAST 13th st., between 3d and 4th ave., suitable for last manufacturing business; also 114 East 10th st., opposite Academy of Music. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., on the premises.

THREE STORY AND CELLAR BUILDING 34½ Front st. to let; suitable for storage, manufacturing, &c.; Suit line cars pass the door. EDWARDS, 414 Water st.

WATER FRONT STORES AND VACANT LOTS TO let.—Three story Building, 22x38; two story, 20x60; all well lighted; also Floors. EDWARDS, 414 Water st.

567 8TH AV.—STORE AND BASEMENT. SEEN from 8:30 to 10. S. RICH, 74 Murray st.

## DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

**Furnished.**

ALL HOUSES AT REDUCED RENTS. V. S. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

$1,300 PER YEAR FOR AN ELEGANTLY FURnished high stoop brown stone house; owner and wife will Board, taking greater part of rent in same. Apply at 150 East 76th st., or to KNEELAND & CARTER, 122 Broadway.

**Unfurnished.**

TO LET, 134 WEST 36TH ST., WITH CARPETS, mirrors, &c.; cheap. Apply on premises, or to owner, H. LESTER, 132 West 52d st.

## DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

**Unfurnished.**

A.—119 WEST 28TH ST.—BROWN STONE HIGH stoop, $1,200; basement altered for store; brokers allowed half commission. For permits apply to ESCHBACH, 50 West 31st st.

ALL HOUSES AT REDUCED RENTS. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

AT 26 GREENWICH AV.—LOW RENTS—HOUSE, Store and Floors; near West 10th st. Seen mornings.

THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE; BATH, range, gas; $240. 347 West 35th st., near 9th av.

TO LET—THE VERY COMFORTABLE HOUSES 51 Perry st., 272 and 274 West 4th st.; in good order; 12 rooms each; inducements offered to private families. A. SUFFRINS, 2,291 3d av., Harlem Bank.

TO LET—THE VERY COMFORTABLE HOUSES 51 Perry st., 272 and 274 West 4th st.; in good order; 12 rooms each; inducements offered to private families. A. SUFFRINS, 2,291 3d av., Harlem Bank.

## FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PLEASANT SUIT OF ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished and with all conveniences, to let to a single gentleman, without board, at 14 West 24th st.

A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING ON A FLAT, WOULD rent Parlor and Bedroom, adjoining, nicely furnished; terms moderate. 111 West 11th st. Ring second bell.

AT 34 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, en suite or singly; summer prices.

AT 128 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR CLARENDON HOtel.—Handsomely furnished Rooms; terms moderate; references.

A COOL HOME AND QUIET, AT 216 WEST 47TH st., where there are furnished Rooms for housekeeping; rent very low for the summer. Apply at second house from Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK AND FRONT Parlor to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in private family; $7 per week. 39 Jane st., near 8th av.

A.—TO LET, TWO NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT Rooms for gentleman and lady; price $5 per week. Call for three days at 256 West 25th st.

A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEmen or housekeeping; house private; gas and bath; $3 per week; at No. 123 West 27th street.

A CLEAN, COOL, NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO Let in private house, down town; transient or permanent parties accommodated. 122 East 10th st.

A DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, without board, in first class house. 34 West 25th st.

A FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR GENTLEMEN OR for light housekeeping. Inquire of Mrs. REILLY, 2 2 East Broadway.

A FURNISHED PARLORS AND OTHER ROOMS, ALL newly furnished, to let; terms moderate; house private and central; no boarders. 37 East 20th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH ATTENDANCE. NEW York and Philadelphia; nominal rates. 39 Tenner; best references. DAILEY, 606 6th av.

FURNISHED.—THREE ROOMS, $8 WEEKLY; ALSO Lower Part of house cheap for summer. 528 West 42d st.

FRENCH FLAT.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING TAKEN a house, offers his elegant Flat of 8 rooms at a very low rent; every modern improvement, private hall, dumb waiter, &c.; first class location in Brooklyn. Apply to ELON JORDAN, 285 Broadway, New York, second floor, front office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRENCH FLAT, 56TH st., on car lines; for three or four months. Apply to C. STIRLING, 66 Warren st.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS, $3, $4, $5 weekly; each parlor suiting two ladies or gentlemen; housekeeping privilege; gas, bath. Residence 310 East 13th st.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, near restaurants, or no objection to light housekeeping; near Central Park and Elevated road; references. 307 West 52d st.

NICELY FURNISHED, COOL, AIRY ROOMS, WITHout board, near Broadway and Madison square. 27 West 26th st. Terms moderate.

NEATLY FURNISHED FRENCH FLAT, PARLOR, dining, three bedrooms and kitchen, complete for housekeeping; rent moderate. Apply at 433 West 52d st.

SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished. No. 1,255 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

TO LET—TWO NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor, with closets, gas, bath, &c.; will be let separately or together. Apply, after 7 P. M., at 309 East 19th st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, AT NO. 2 NEILSON place, with bathroom attached, near West 8th st., one block from Broadway; for gentlemen only.

$3.—NEATLY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM, TOP floor, for gentlemen or housekeeping; pleasant hall $2; room, private residence; 3d floor. 64 West 4th st.

AT 14 AND 16 EAST.—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED Rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen.

$5 PER WEEK.—SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS, second floor; private house; modern improvements; near cars and boat. 240 East 125th st., near 2d av., Harlem.

5TH AV., NO. 164.—FURNISHED ROOMS, FRONT and rear, with baths on each floor; references required.

10 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON avs.—Handsome, newly furnished Rooms; all conveniences; summer prices; references.

19 EAST 20TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5th av.—Furnished Rooms on parlor floor; also other Rooms very low.

33 STUYVESANT PLACE, BETWEEN 9TH AND 10th sts., near 3d av.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms moderate; house first class and private.

53 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE (4TH ST.).—HOME MORGAN. Rooms for housekeeping; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

54 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 25TH ST.—FURNISHED Rooms to rent; also one Room suitable for two; all conveniences.

123 CHARLES ST., NEAR HUDSON.—TO LET, handsomely furnished Rooms, to gent's or for housekeeping, from $2 per week up.

258 WEST 29TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let handsomely furnished Floor of five rooms, suitable for housekeeping; rent very low to responsible parties.

627 6TH AV.—TO LET, IN A VERY PLEASANT neighborhood, a front Parlor and Bedroom for light housekeeping, or would give partial Board.

## UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A THIRD FLOOR TO LET—OF BROWN HOUSE, high stoop, near Elevated Railroad depot. Apply at 835 10th av., near 51st st.

AN ELEGANT FLAT TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND floors, 324 West 34th st.; all modern improvements. Apply at 322.

AT 420 4TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST.—FLOORS TO LET; improvements. See owner and premises from 11 to 1 o'clock.

AT $45.—HANDSOME FLOOR FOR HOUSEKEEPing; five rooms; 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs. S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d st.

FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, WITH IMPROVEMENTS; brown stone; fine location; $18 to small family. 410 West 55th st.

A LOWER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FRONT and back Parlors, extension Bedroom, front and back Basement, hall Bedroom on second floor; gas fixtures, bath, stationary tubs, wardrobes, &c.; $40 per month. 130 East 51st st., near Lexington av.

A.—FLATS, EIGHT ROOMS EACH; CHOICE LOCAtion; all improvements; reduced rents. JOHN D. CUMMINS, 1,037 3d av.

AN ELIGIBLE THIRD FLOOR TO LET—UNFURnished, in private family. 220 West 35th st.

AN UNFURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO LET IN A private family; newly painted; rent moderate. 305 West 22d st.

AT 26 GREENWICH AV.—LOW RENTS—HOUSE, Store and Floors; near West 10th st. Seen mornings.

AN ELEGANT SET OF FLATS, NEWLY BUILT, NO. 358 West 29th st., to let; choice neighborhood; latest improvements; containing 6 light rooms; moderate rent. Inquire in building.

CENTRAL PARK.—FLATS, GRAND CIRCLE BUILDing, Broadway, corner 59th st.; elevators; all modern improvements; moderate rents.

FLATS—FIVE ROOMS, GAS, CLOSET AND DUMB waiter on the floor; stationary tubs and bath in the house; terms $23; 117 and 197 West 11th st. CHRISTALLER, 17 Abingdon square.

FLATS, SIX ROOMS EACH, IN NO. 159 EAST 57TH st., 3d and Lexington avs., $30 and $35. Inquire on premises.

FINE FRENCH FLATS TO RENT—$17 TO $30 EACH. Ring second bell at 442 West 35th st. for housekeeper.

HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT TO let, suitable for a physician. 121 East 12th st., near 4th av.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—IN A PRIVATE BROWN stone house; moderate rent. 232 West 39th st.

SPLENDID APARTMENTS CHEAP $11 TO $15—426 West 52d st., near 9th av.; perfect order, four rooms; good location.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF PRIVATE HOUSE. No. 142 East 31st st.; nice rooms and nice yard. Inquire in store.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, UPPER OR LOWER Half of house; family of adults only. 440 West 22d st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms and bath room; near 8th av.; suitable for business purposes; or half the house; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 10 West 13th st.

TO LET—ON LEXINGTON AV., FIRST AND SECOND Flats; all improvements. Owner, 26 West 43d st.

TO LET—COSEY LITTLE FLAT, 100 WEST 43D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.; rooms and bathroom; wanted in every room. MARK LEVY, 778 6th av., corner 44th st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF PRIVATE BRICK HOUSE; five rooms; good location; $35. UNDERWOOD, GERARD & MILLER, 52 corner of 56th st.

## HOUSES, ROOMS, &c. WANTED.

**In this City and Brooklyn.**

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES TO FIND A SUITABLE Office, with an additional Room, between 4th and 6th ave. and 9th and 30th sts.; respectable and responsible parties may address D. M. D., box 3,052 Post office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—HOT AND COLD water indispensable; private family preferred; state price. Address M. M., Herald office.

HORSE WANTED—FOR ITS BOARD; WOULD GIVE a little for its use. Inquire in ice cream saloon 584 3d av.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN 47TH and 59th ave. and 14th and 30th sts.; for rent and suitable for party, at a moderate rent. Address HOUSE, box 146 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, THREE unfurnished Rooms, with good improvements, in private family; rent not above $15. Address W., box 139 Herald office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for a physician's office, situated between 15th and 23d sts., from 4th to 6th av., or from 20th to 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.; private family preferred. Address J. S., 114 West 19th st.

**In the Country.**

FURNISHED HOUSE AND GARDEN FOR THREE months wanted—Within 25 miles of city; rent from $30 to $40 per month; give particulars. Address COUNTRY HOUSE, Herald office.

SMALL UNFURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED IN Elizabeth, N. J.; dry, healthy location; not over half hour's walk from Central Railroad station, at low rent. Address, stating exact location and full particulars, FREDERIC, box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY; no objection to board owner. Also House in New York. Address C. J., Herald Uptown Branch office.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE, 119 EAST 23D st.—Extra large cool Rooms, with or without Board.

1 PARLOR FLOOR—2 SINGLE ROOMS, WITH Board. 26 and 28 East 23d st. (Madison square).

1 LARGE, ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, at 217 West 14th st.; house first class; references.

1 SUITE OF VERY DESIRABLE COOL ROOMS, with Board, permanent or transient. 153 Madison av., corner 32d st.

1 FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT 624 Lexington av., between 59th and 54th sts.

1.—HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR, BEDROOM, SECond floor; 2d story Rooms; excellent Board; good neighborhood. 232 West 11th st.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—LARGE AND small Rooms to let, with first class Board. 63 East 4th st.

3 NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout Board; location desirable; terms moderate; references. 121 31st st., near 4th av.

5 PROSPECT PLACE (EAST 41ST ST.), ONE OF THE coolest locations in the city.—Splendid view, with excellent Board and well furnished Rooms; terms very low.

5TH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—One large Room, with bath; also single Rooms; full Board.

$5.—LARGE, COOL PARLOR, FURNISHED SUITAble for gentlemen or married couple; will give meals; small family. No. 115 East 31st st.

$5 TO $6 PER WEEK—SUPERIOR BOARD, WITH nice, airy Rooms; newly furnished; good accommodation; suitable for families or gentlemen; house very quiet; family American. 301 East 33d st.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, with Board; first class Board, at 401 West 19th st., near Eighth Railway.

10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Front Rooms, $10 to $20 for two, with Board; single rooms, $7; transient people taken; board, $21.

11 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH avs.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Table Board.

14 TH ST. WEST, 33, 35, 37.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with Board; permanent or transient; $2 per day; also table Board; kept by English lady.

19 GREAT JONES ST., CENTRALLY OPPOSITE LAfayette place.—Airy, neat, pleasant Rooms, with first class Board.

20TH ST., 261 WEST.—LARGE, HANDSOME ROOM to let, with Board; dinner at noon; also two table boarders.

20TH ST., 202 WEST.—HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board; dinner at noon; also table Board.

24TH ST., NO. 46 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—SUIT of three rooms, connecting, Front Rooms, on third floor, handsomely furnished, with first class Board, together or singly; also hall Room; accommodation for table boarders; references exchanged.

28 EAST 47TH ST., WINDSOR BLOCK.—PLEASANT Rooms, with Board, for summer; terms very moderate.

29 EAST 21ST ST.—A FEW SELECT BOARDERS can be accommodated; $7 per week. Address W. H. HITCHCOCK, Hensonville, Greene county, N. Y.

32 WEST 33D ST.—SUITS AND SINGLE ROOMS, superior Board; permanent or transient; summer prices.

41 WEST 35TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH Board; permanent or transient; table Board: Office for physician.

43 GREENWICH AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms on second and third floors; also parlor and extension, with alcove; table boarders taken; terms reasonable.

47 WEST 11TH ST.—PLEASANT AND NEWLY RENovated Rooms, with Board, at reduced rates for the summer.

47 GREENWICH AV.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, Suite of Parlor and Extension, suitable for family or single gentlemen; also other Rooms; $10 to $12 for two.

49 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board; transiently or permanently.

91 WEST 29TH ST., THREE DOORS FROM BROADway.—Handsomely furnished front Room, on third floor; also hall Room, with or without Board; references.

105 CLINTON PLACE (WEST 8TH ST.)—NEATLY Furnished Rooms, with bathroom attached, also Board for a family or a party of gentlemen, with or without Board; terms moderate, to suit the times; English, French and German spoken.

110 EAST 16TH ST.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen can have handsomely furnished front Rooms with or without Board, in a private family; reference required.

116 AND 118 14TH ST., WEST.—WITH BOARD, handsome Rooms for families or single gentlemen; terms very reasonable; first class accommodations; also Board for families at Cornwall, on Hudson, on reasonable terms.

120 WEST 44TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6th av.—Large parlor and second floor to let, furnished, with or without Board; private table if desired; moderate terms for the summer months.

121 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Suite of Rooms, second floor, with or without Board; also two; terms moderate.

128 WEST 29TH ST.—FINE SECOND STORY FRONT Room, $16; third story front, $14; transient and day boarders.

129 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, second and third floors, southern exposure, for families or gentlemen.

133 WEST 42D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOM, WITH $10 per week; first class Board; also table boarders; office for physician; terms moderate.

137 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A handsomely furnished front Room to let, with or without Board, to single gentlemen or families; also small single Rooms; gas and bath; terms moderate.

209 WEST 43D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with first class Board; excellent location; terms moderate.

232 WEST 49TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8th av.—To let, with Board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, a nicely furnished Room with alcove, in a private Jewish family.

238 WEST 43D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A PRIvate English family, living in their own house, would let two large well furnished cool Rooms to two gentlemen on very reasonable terms, including excellent Board.

316 9TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—COMFORTABLY FURnished Room to let for two gentlemen or young couple, with or without Board.

328 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—LARGE, pleasant Rooms, with Board, in private family; terms moderate.

359 WEST 56TH ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Healthy, pleasant location; one or two nicely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; reasonable.

2,044 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.—SUPERIOR accommodations for Centennial visitors, at reasonable prices.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR ONE OR TWO gentlemen can have Rooms and Board at 58 West 19th st.

A SMALL, STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING in their own house on Park av., will let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife willing to pay for the comforts of a home; three rooms; every reference. Address DEPEYSTER, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A FRONT ROOM TO LET—TO GENTLEMAN AND wife, with home comforts. 194 West 10th st.

BOARD—WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF THE Centennial buildings; private family. For particulars address COMFORT, Herald office.

BOARDING FOR CENTENNIAL VISITORS.—CORNER house; all front rooms; three lines of cars pass the door; private; $2 50 per day; reference, terms, Bracewell & Co., 252 Greenwich st., New York. 1,635 Poplar st., Philadelphia. G. H. PADDOCK, Proprietor.

FIVE OR SIX GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with Rooms and Board at 307 West 51st st., New York; also handsome Rooms at 3,202 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH A home and Board, for gentleman and wife. Board for lady only; central location, near 23d st. Address WIDOW, Herald office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD IN PRIVATE family without children; all improvements; terms low. 29 Jane st., near 8th av.

PLEASANT BACK PARLOR TO LET, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Reference exchanged. No. 116 Lexington av.

SECOND FLOOR ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; unexceptionable location and Board; Murray Hill; very low to desirable applicant. Address box 2,550 Post office.

SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE NORTHwestern part of Philadelphia can accommodate 2 or 3 gentlemen at $5 per day; 3 second story Rooms, with stationary wash stands, bath and closet; easy access to the Centennial Buildings. Address H., 1,531 North 10th st., Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 33 WEST.—ELEGANT NEWly furnished Rooms and single Rooms; table unexceptionable; terms reasonable; references.

## BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY WANTS BOARD WITH A LADY living alone, with privilege of parlor; must be respectable. Address PARKER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 125th st.

BOARD—IN JERSEY CITY OR HOBOKEN, FOR GENtleman, wife and 15 year old daughter, one mile from ferry, in some refined private family, not to exceed $15, address CLEVELAND, Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD; CITY OR COUNTRY, IN EXchange for piano, singing and Italian lessons, by lady and two children; best references as to musical ability. Address, all week, Mme. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

## HOTELS.

AT NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY.—ALL light, single Rooms. Lodgings, 50c. nightly, $3 weekly, for gentlemen only.

ALWAYS OPEN—FRANKFORT HOUSE, CORNER Frankfort and William sts., 30c., 50c., $1; gentlemen, families.

BELMONT HOTEL, FULTON ST., NEAR BROADway.—European plan; Rooms, 50 cents upward; family Rooms. Always open.

"L" ISLAND'S STUYVESANT HOUSE, CITY.—LOCAtion and accommodations unsurpassed, prices reduced to suit the times; $3 50 and $4 per day; Rooms only $1 per day and upward. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND.

SOUTHERN HOTEL, 670 BROADWAY.—AMERICAN plan; $2 a day. Try it once.

ST. GERMAIN, 5TH AV., 22D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Unsurpassed location; Rooms and Board; elevator, baths; Board to suit times, $2 to $3 per day; Rooms, European plan, $1 and upward. WM. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

WEST END HOTEL
(European plan),
Chestnut, below 16th st.,
Philadelphia.
C. T. JONES, Proprietor,
late of Hoffman House
and
St. James, New York.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Thirty minutes rise via N. Y. and N. Haven Railroad, and ten minutes' walk from depot; first class Board in private family; rooms large and airy; location unsurpassed; house handsomely furnished; terms moderate. Apply at premises corner 2d av. and 4th st., or address box 96 Post office, Mount Vernon. References exchanged.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

A FAMILY OF HEBREW PERSUASION, CONSISTing of two adults, three children and nurse, desire Board for the summer not more than 30 miles from New York; a comfortable home expected. Address, with full particulars, A. A., box 2,626 Brooklyn Post office.

AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—0 minutes from city by Harlem Railroad, 10 from depot; first class parties will find superior accommodations for the summer; location unsurpassed. Apply to or address Captain G. LYON.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A FEW FIRST CLASS Boarders at Saratoga; three minutes' walk from the springs; handsomely furnished apartments; hot and cold water. Address Mrs. A. LASAK, 495 S. Broadway, Saratoga Springs.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED AT Forest Dell, Claverack village, with first class Board and large Rooms; milk, fruit and vegetables in abundance; extensive grounds; fine lawns; good stabling; the above not surpassed along the Hudson. Address J. A. SHULTS, Claverack, N. Y.

AMONG THE CATSKILLS.—PARTIES DESIRING country Board can be accommodated at Elm Cottage; good Board and pleasant Rooms, at very reasonable terms. JEFFERSON MEAD, Proprietor, Windham, Greene county, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN FRENCH FAMILY; house near depot. Address J. M., box 86 Post office, South Orange, N. J.

BOARDERS WANTED—LOCATION HEALTHY, NEAR the Sound, in a private family; milk, eggs, ice cream and fresh vegetables; terms $6 to $8 per week. Address HENRY TEBAU, Success (Long Island) Post office.

BOARD NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—COMFORTable accommodations; table liberal. Those wishing health and quiet at reasonable rates please apply to E. S., 6 John st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, FROM JUNE 29 TO October 15, at a farm house, among the Catskills; terms from $5 to $7 weekly. Address, with full particulars and references, Miss E. S., box 3,098 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO ADULTS, TWO CHILdren and nurse; location on the line of the New Haven Railroad and near the Sound. Address, for one week, giving full particulars, M. W. J., Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR FOUR adults, infant and nurse, within one hour of City Hall; no high prices paid. Address, for full particulars, CLIFTON, Herald office.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER, WITH A PRIVATE family, in a village in Westerly Connecticut or Massachusetts, is desired for a gentleman, wife and servant; place to have no other boarders preferred, with full Board; stating terms and particulars, W. O., box 1,887 Post office, New York city.

BRATTLEBORO', VT.—FIRST CLASS BOARD, VERY near the village; carriages, drives and walks unsurpassed for beau

# WASHINGTON.

## A Message from the President on Extradition.

## THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AT AN END.

## Mr. Wheeler's Speech at West Point Criticised by Democratic Representatives.

## Resignation of Treasurer New and Bluford Wilson.

## A VACANCY IN THE CABINET.

### THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON EXTRADITION—THE TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES AT AN END.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1876.

The President, this afternoon, sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:—

By the Tenth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in Washington on the 9th day of August, 1842, it was agreed that the two governments should, upon mutual requisitions respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with certain enumerated crimes, committed within the jurisdiction of either, should seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other. The only condition or limitation contained in the treaty to the reciprocal obligation thus to deliver up the fugitives was that it should apply only upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged should be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had been there committed.

In the month of February last a requisition was duly made, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty, by this government upon that of Great Britain for the surrender of one Ezra D. Winslow, charged with extensive forgeries and with the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, who had sought an asylum and was apprehended in London. The evidence of the criminality of the fugitive was duly furnished and heard, and, being found sufficient to justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crimes had been committed in Great Britain, he was held and committed for extradition. Her Majesty's government, however, did not deliver up the fugitive in accordance with the terms of the treaty, insisting, standing every requirement thereof had been met on the part of the United States. But instead of surrendering the fugitive demanded certain assurances or stipulations not mentioned in the treaty, but foreign to its provisions, as a condition of the performance by Great Britain of her obligations under the treaty.

In a recent communication to the House of Representatives, and in answer to a call from that body for information on this case, I submitted the correspondence which had passed between the British Legation with reference thereto. It will be found in executive document No. 173 of the House of Representatives of the present session, and I respectfully refer thereto for more detailed information bearing on the question. It appears from the correspondence that the British government bases its refusal to surrender the fugitive and its demand for stipulations or assurances from this government on the requirement of a purely domestic enactment of the British Parliament, passed in the year 1870. This act was brought to the notice of this government shortly after its enactment, and Her Majesty's government was advised that the United States understood it as giving contined effect to the existing engagements under the treaty of 1842 for the extradition of criminals, and with this knowledge on its part and without dissent from the declared views of the United States as to the enlarged nature of the reciprocal obligations and duties of the governments under the treaty, Great Britain has continued to make requisitions and to grant surrenders in numerous instances without suggestion that it was contemplated to depart from the practice under the treaty which has obtained for more than thirty years until now for the first time in this case of Winslow. It is assumed that under this act of Parliament Her Majesty may require a stipulation or agreement not provided for in the treaty as a condition to the observance by her government of the treaty obligations which rest on this country. This I have felt it my duty emphatically to repel.

In addition to the case of Winslow requisition was also made by this government on that of Great Britain for the surrender of Charles J. Brent, also charged with forgery committed in the United States and residing in Great Britain. The evidence of criminality was duly heard and the fugitive committed for extradition. A similar stipulation to that demanded in Winslow's case was also asked in Brent's, and was likewise refused. It is with extreme regret that I am now called upon to announce to you that Her Majesty's government has finally released both of these fugitives, Winslow and Brent, and set them at liberty, thus omitting to comply with the provisions and requirements of the treaty under which the extradition of fugitive criminals is made between the two governments. The position thus taken by the British government, if adhered to, cannot but be regarded as the abrogation and annulment of the article of the treaty providing for extradition. Under these circumstances it will not, in my judgment, comport with the dignity or self-respect of this government to make demands upon that government for the surrender of fugitive criminals, nor to entertain any requisition of like character from that government under the treaty. It will be a cause of deep regret if a treaty which has been thus beneficial in its practical operation, which has worked so well and so efficiently, and which, notwithstanding the existing war between two of the governments of which both countries have been the scene during its existence, has given rise to no complaints on the part of either government against either its spirit or its provisions, should be thus terminated by a refusal to extend to the protection of society and to the general interests of both countries its violation or annulment would be a retrograde step in international intercourse. I have been anxious, and have made the effort, to secure such action on the part of this country which would be a still more efficient agent for the punishment and prevention of crime. At the same time I have felt it my duty to decline to entertain a proposition made by Great Britain, pending its refusal to execute the treaty, to negotiate with it by practically conceding by treaty the identical conditions which that government demands under its act of Parliament. In addition to the impossibility of the United States entering upon negotiations under the menace of an intended violation or a refusal to execute the terms of an existing treaty, I deemed it unadvisable to treat of only the one amendment proposed by Great Britain, while the United States desires an enlargement of the list of crimes for which extradition may be asked and other improvements which experience has shown might be embodied in a new treaty.

It is for the wisdom of Congress to determine whether the article of the treaty relating to extradition is to be any longer regarded as obligatory on the governments of the United States, or as forming part of the supreme law of the land. Should the attitude of the British government remain unchanged, I shall not, without an expression of the wish of Congress that I should do so, take any action either in making or granting requisitions for the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842. Respectfully submitted.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1876.

The message having been read to the House, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1876.

### CRITICISM ON MR. WHEELER'S SPEECH AT WEST POINT—HIS ASSERTIONS AS TO THE DEMOCRATS BEING FALSE TO THEIR OPPORTUNITIES CHALLENGED—THE BOUNTIES BILL A FRAUD.

Surprise is expressed here at the tone of Mr. Wheeler's speech at West Point last Saturday, in response to a complimentary address upon his nomination as Vice President. He is reported to have said still during the past seven months the democratic majority in the House of Representatives had been false to its duties, false to its promises and false to the opportunities for reform which had been presented to them. The Democrats remark that Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Appropriations Committee, and has given his consent to the reforms and reductions there begun by the democrats, that he has not so far as is remembered raised his voice during the session, in opposition to them, when the democrats had rejected or neglected, and they add that so broad a charge as this of Mr. Wheeler, unless made in a moment of undue elation, ought to be fortified by facts and instances.

"It is too early in the campaign for mere general abuse," said a prominent democrat, "and the country knows what Mr. Wheeler chooses just now to forget, that the House of Representatives has been busy from the beginning of the session in the investigation, exposure and exposure of abuses, corruption and waste, and in pruning the extravagant estimates laid before it by the President and the administration; while the country is suffering intensely from the stagnation of trade and general prostration of industry he ought to know that the estimates for the public expenditures submitted to Congress by the republican administration in December last were actually $21,000,000 higher than any year's appropriations, so little do the republicans care for the condition of the country or its ability to bear taxation. It was one of the promises of the democrats to lessen the expenditures and lower the taxes, and this they have done to the amount of $40,000,000 against the opposition of most of the Senate. It was another promise of the democrats to expose the corruption and extravagance of the republican administration. This they have done by their exposure of Belknap, of the Freedmen's Bureau robbers, of the safe burglary, of Indian frauds, the Washington real estate pool, the Navy Department, with the Cattell levies on contractors and loans to Jay Cooke & Co., the government printing abuses and all other wrongs. This was their duty, for which they have been constantly criticised. Mr. Wheeler knows that the democratic party has been conspicuously faithful to its promises and duties in the House, and he knows that the great reforms which followers when he makes such assertions as those reported of him."

There is more truth than poetry in this retort. The democrats in the House have worked hard at what has been a thankless task, and have done the most difficult task, and it is not they, but the republicans, who have obstructed public business, and who now prevent retrenchment and reform.

### THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The usual cant of demagogury which is always reserved for the close of the session came off to-day in the House—namely, the passage, by a vote nearly unanimous, of the bill for the equalization of bounties, so called, to pay bounty money to the amount of $8 33 per month to soldiers who served but one month for a less short or long a time. This annual fraud was introduced by the democrats, and received the vote of both parties, forty-six members being absent.

"It is amusing to see the efforts of members for supporting the bill. Well, the President is sure to veto it," said one republican. "Of course, it is a fraud, but I'm not going to sacrifice myself by opposing it," said another. "I was a rebel," said a democrat, "and I'm not going to vote against it." "I hope it will lie over in the Senate," said a republican."

It is doubtful if a single member of either party believed the bill just, but it is one of those things which nobody dares to oppose, except Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, who showed that he was not afraid of the army of claim agents who stand ready to capture their considerable share of the $100,000,000 which the bill would cost if it became a law.

## FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1876.

### A CABINET VACANCY.

The retirement of Secretary Bristow, at noon to-day, again leaves a vacancy in the Cabinet. The fact has transpired since Mr. Bristow's withdrawal that the vacant place to Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, who, it will be remembered, was his choice for Secretary of War when General Belknap left the Cabinet so suddenly last winter. Senator Morrill has the present offer under advisement.

## GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1876.

### GENERAL REYNOLDS BEFORE THE CLYMER COMMITTEE—A GENERAL AND SPECIFIC DENIAL.

General J. J. Reynolds appeared before the Clymer Committee to answer the rumors of his acceptance of a house and lot from a firm of contractors in Texas, and he made a statement which made a preliminary statement to the following effect:—

On his return from the expedition after Crazy Horse's band of Indians he took the newspapers what purported to be the testimony given by General McCook in charge of his having been in collusion with public contractors for the purchase of a house and lot given them a house and square of ground in San Antonio. Believing that testimony untrue, he addressed General McCook and said, he at once sent the following telegram to the chairman of the committee:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1876.

Returning from the field last night I saw for the first time the testimony given by you before the committee on the 29th of March. It is absolutely false so far as it refers to my being in any manner in collusion with contractors, and you have received valuable presents from them.

J. J. REYNOLDS.

He at the same time addressed a letter to the War Department, asking for a copy of so much of the McCook testimony as referred to any transaction of his, and hoped his telegram would cause the committee to summon him at once to testify to the facts in the case. His telegram was received on the 3d of April, and since his arrival in Washington he had been the first day after the newspaper report given and found that the newspaper report upon which he had acted was incorrect, and that McCook had not and does not charge him with being in collusion with contractors, nor of having accepted valuable presents from them. He said the fact he has deemed it an act of simple justice and right on his part to the committee to make to consider the above quoted telegram as withdrawn.

General Reynolds then stated the circumstances out of which the charge of receiving presents arose, during the reconstruction of Texas it was most convenient for the headquarters to be at Austin. After the State had been turned over to the civil authority he determined to return his headquarters to San Antonio, where he had formerly been. The order for the change was made by the War Department September 1, 1873, and the arrangements to move by the 1st of November following. About this time General J. H. Carleton, then in San Antonio, wrote to him at Austin, telling him that San Antonio had held a public meeting and raised money to buy him a house and lot there, and requesting him to occupy it as his private quarters free of rent. He replied that he would be somewhat longer than he required, but that he would be in San Antonio in a few days on other business and would attend to the matter. He was there accordingly, in company with General Carleton, looked at the house and lot, and found that it was not in condition for the occupant to give it up. The next day General Carleton drove him out to look at a cottage belonging to Mrs. Plate, and on the occasion him that it could be procured for his use, and he assented to the arrangement. Before he returned to Austin he was informed that the citizens had determined to buy this property and present it to him if he would accept it. He did accept it on his return from Austin and occupied the House as long as he remained in the service. The whole matter, as stated was mentioned in the papers and known to everybody. He did not know at the time who owned the property. General Carleton informed him that it belonged to Major Minor, and until he read the testimony before the committee he had not known a number of citizens who had contributed, and not one of the sixty names is yet known to him. He had entertained General Sherman and the Inspector General of the Army in the house during their visit, and they understood fully from casual conversations at that time, the circumstances under which the House had come into his possession. He had nothing to conceal from any one on the subject. If his official acts could have been influenced by his private interests he would have accepted the Morrill property tendered him by the citizens of Austin and declined. That property he still holds as well as the cottage in San Antonio. He had accepted the present as the spontaneous expression of good will on the part of the donors, by persons with whom he had lived for several years in the discharge of duties of the most delicate, embarrassing and trying nature. In conclusion, the General defied the most rigid scrutiny into all his acts as an officer of the army since 1863, and invited any one having charges to make to present them in full to the committee.

Colonel C. M. Terrell stated that he had no reason to believe that General Eakin, who was in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, was acquainted with the alleged corruptions of his chief clerk, Cheney, against whom reports had been circulated in this city, the witness advising Eakin to dismiss him if he wanted to purify his department. The testimony of General McCook as to Cheney was correct. There was no proof in the possession of the witness that Cheney ever received a cent in connection with a corn contract.

### CHRISTIANCY'S SILVER BILL.

The bill introduced by Senator Christiancy as a substitute for the Finance Committee's "silver bill," now pending in the Senate, contains the following as its provisions:—Silver coins of the denominations of twenty-five and fifty cents are to be made a legal tender for $10, and smaller silver coins for the amount of $5. A new silver dollar of double the value of the half dollar is to be coined and made a legal tender for amounts not exceeding $50. Silver bullion in bars, stamped by the mints with their value, weight and fineness and also the existing trade dollar are to be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts according to their market values as compared with the present gold standard. The market value of silver is to be determined and publicly announced from two to five days before the first of each month by a board consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint and the United States Treasurer.

### WEST POINT GRADUATES.

The following is a list of the graduates of the First class at the West Point Military Academy, arranged according to merit in engineering:—

Henry R. Ludlow, Pennsylvania; William Crozier, Kansas; J. W. Heavey, Maine (by the late Lawrence L. Brett, Maryland; Herman Dowd, New York; Leonard G. Ayerasg, New Hampshire; W. M. Meigs, New York; S. E. Allen, Jr., Massachusetts; Henry D. Borup, Minnesota; Alexander S. Bacon, Michigan; Edward T. Dodd, Pennsylvania; Charles L. Satterlee, Pennsylvania; Samuel R. Douglass, Kansas; Charles F. Cummings, Texas; Charles Gaston, Georgia; George Palmer, Wisconsin; John Pitcher, at large; John C. Gresham, Virginia; C. S. Hall, Indiana; S. M. Fuller, Georgia; F. K. Smith, Illinois; Charles H. Bonesteel, Dakota; Ibrahim Pasha, Egypt; Edward Burr, at large; New York; Carver Howland, Rhode Island; N. C. Butler, New Jersey; R. S. Foster, Vermont; Eugene A. Enfield, New York; C. L. Dodd, Pennsylvania; Ebenezer Swift, Jr., at large; Hugh Scott, at large; Joseph F. Cummings, Texas; Ernest A. Garlington, Georgia; George Palmer, Wisconsin; John Pitcher, at large; John C. Gresham, Virginia; C. S. Hall, Indiana; S. M. Fuller, Georgia; Charles G. Garst, Iowa; J. Parker, New Jersey; H. Lee Scott, Virginia; Russell, Connecticut, and C. L. Hammond, of New York.

### AMENDMENTS TO THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations, in reporting the Naval Appropriation bill to-day, propose to increase the various items from the amounts voted by the House as follows:—For the pay of officers and seamen and for the Coast Survey service, from $5,700,000 to $6,000,000; for the repair and preservation of the navy yards, from $85,000 to $100,000; for equipment of vessels, coal, &c., and for labor in equipping vessels and manufacture of articles in navy yards, from $970,000 to $1,250,000; for the general maintenance of the navy yards and docks, from $446,000 to $760,000; for expenditure by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, from $885,000 to $1,500,000, and for expenditure by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000. The Committee entirely strike out the House proviso that $200,000 of the above sum shall be used in the employment of labor to place live oak timber in wet docks, and that the labor for this purpose shall be employed during the months of July, August and September, and that the work commence on the 1st day of October, and that during October and November not more than fifty persons shall be borne on the lists as laborers at any navy yard.

The committee retain the House provision in regard to the labor of mechanics, and that they modify it by allowing promotions to be made during the proposed reduction by natural causes, and provide that thereafter all appointments of second lieutenants in the corps shall be made from graduates of the naval school. The provision that the naval hospitals at Annapolis and Washington shall be closed during the coming year is amended so as to allow the latter to be continued until a report is made by the Secretary of the Navy as to the best method of selling both properties.

### RESIGNATIONS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer New has written his letter of resignation, to take effect from July 1, and will hand it to the President to-day.

Mr. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, sent in his resignation to-day, to take effect July 1.

The impression about the Treasury Department is that Assistant Solicitor Robinson will succeed Mr. Bluford Wilson as Solicitor of the Treasury.

### THE FISHER JURY FAIL TO AGREE.

The jury in the case of Charles G. Fisher, ex-Assistant District Attorney, indicted for larceny of court papers, failed to agree and have been discharged. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1876.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing, in answer to Senate resolution of February 18, 1876, a lengthy report, showing the names of all persons now or heretofore in public service from whom balances are due to the government, amounts due from such persons, number of unsettled accounts, amount of stocks held by the United States in trust, &c., and list of such stocks where default has been made in the payment of dividends.

The CHAIR announced that the document would lie upon the table and be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said the question of printing it he reported be referred to the Committee on Printing. The document was voluminous, and a great deal of information in it was of no importance whatever; of no interest to man, woman or child. He thought the resolution was intended for political effect, and Senators who favored it would be disappointed in the figures in the report. Many names on the list were those of persons who were killed in the army and had guns or accoutrements charged against them. In other instances there were charges against consuls who died abroad, and their accounts were closed. In other cases there were many accounts of honorable men which had never been settled on account of disputes about a dollar or two, and the publication of this list would only cause scandal.

Mr. DAVIS, of Western Virginia, the mover of the resolution, said when he submitted it he asked for a list of defaulters since 1865, but the Committee on Finance amended it so as to go back a number of years. For the last three years Congress had submitted resolutions calling for the list of defaulters since 1865, but they were either voted down or such amendments put upon them as to make it impossible to answer them. He had heard of defaulters since 1865, in some individual instances, amounting to $1,000,000, and asked for the list since that time, but the Finance Committee, through its Chairman, said it would take very little trouble to go back three years and have the list published from 1865 to this time.

SHERMAN, SILVER CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange silver coin for coin in exchange for legal tender notes, and said as it was to expedite and facilitate the execution of existing law he would ask for its present consideration. The committee reported but one amendment, which was to strike out the words "United States," so that the section should read "the Secretary of the Treasury may issue silver coin in exchange for Treasury," instead of "silver coin now in the Treasury."

Mr. MORTON objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being

### THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

the pending question being upon the bill, said, as it came from the House of Representatives, it appropriated $4,486,112 83. The Senate Committee on Appropriations had added $995,766 35, making the total amount now proposed to be appropriated $5,481,879 18. The amount appropriated for the Indian service was $6,196,562 91; in 1874 it was $5,505,219 90; in 1875, $5,352,274 57, and for the current fiscal year, $5,300,346 18. It would thus be seen that there had been a constant diminution in the appropriations for the Indian service since 1873. In addition he would explain the several amendments of the bill and the reasons for increasing the appropriations for various tribes. He gave notice that he should call up the bill to-morrow morning until the bill should be disposed of.

The first amendment proposed by the committee were to appropriate the necessary sums for compensation to commissioners, agents, interpreters, amounting in the aggregate to $296,900.

Mr. WINDOM said as these amendments were embraced in the appropriations for the various tribes of the Indians from the Interior to the War Department he would ask that they be passed over for the present and they could be acted upon after disposing of the second section of the bill, which authorizes certain transfers. It was so ordered.

The amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were then agreed to, as follows:—Increasing the appropriation for the Blackfeet, Blood and Piegan Indians from $48,000 to $50,000; for the Chippewas, of Lake Superior, from $15,000 to $20,000; appropriating $30,000 for eight of ten instalments to purchase articles for the Crow Indians, not to exceed $10 for each Indian roaming; increasing the amounts for the mixed bloodbones, Barnacks and Shoepeaters from $15,000 to $20,000; striking out the provisos in the House bill requiring the Northern Cheyennes and Arrapahoes to remove to their reservation in the Indian Territory before the delivery of supplies unappropriated for them; authorizing the use of $200,000 of the funds of the Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians now in the Treasury to be expended in the erection of buildings, opening of farms, support of schools, purchase of stock, seeds, &c., and the Sioux Indians increasing the amount for the purchase of articles for the various Indians from $150,000 to $419,000. When the amendment of the committee providing that the money appropriated for the Sioux Indians shall not be paid to any tribe thereof while any tribe is engaged in hostilities against the white people, and allowing only one-fifth of the $1,000,000 appropriated for the subsistence to be used, unless they shall first agree to relinquish all right and title to the Black Hills, was read—

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, asked if the money was a gratuity to the Indians or was it appropriated in pursuance of treaty stipulations.

Mr. WINDOM replied that no treaty requiring the payment of this money existed. It was given as a gratuity and in the hope of pacifying them.

The amendment was agreed to.

Other amendments of the committee appropriating $25,000 for the Wishitas and other affiliated bands; increasing the appropriation for the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico from $100,000 to $450,000, and increasing the amount for transportation from $147,000 to $210,000, prevailing the appropriation for expenses involving an expenditure of more than $1,000 shall be advertised and let to the lowest bidder, were agreed to.

The committee reported amendments under the head of "Miscellaneous Expenditures," appropriating $40,000 for the support of Indian schools and other educational purposes among the Indian tribes; $20,000 for the purchase of seeds and implements for Indian agricultural operations; $20,000 of the Civilization Fund of the Great and Little Osage Indians for the education of forty pupils to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior from the various Indian tribes, to be educated at various institutions of learning in the United States, and they were agreed to. Also the amendments appropriating $2,500 for continuing the collection of Indian relics and historical data respecting the Indians of the United States and to defray the expenses of the commission to pay expenses incurred by special agent Sweetland, sent to make a *per capita* payment to the North Carolina Cherokees in 1875, and to commission under an amendment directing that the balance of the fund of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians authorized by the act of March 3, 1875, shall, upon the 1st day of July next be paid per capita upon the basis of the last Treasury Department, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he was opposed to the paying of interest on these Indian funds. The country already has enough interest to pay.

Mr. WINDOM explained that interest had been paid on this fund and read from the act of 1848, authorizing such payment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The committee then proposed in favor of increasing the appropriations for the general incidental expenses of the Indian service from $112,950 to $350,000, Mr. SAULSBURY said the Indian appropriations from fifteen years ago were only $1,000,000 or $2,000,000, but now they amounted to $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 annually. This must be something wrong, he said, in the continuous increase in the Indian service while the number of Indians was decreasing. Corruption, he feared, was, as alleged, the much of the money appropriated went into the pockets of the agents. He thought the Senate committee should appropriate as little money as possible.

Mr. WINDOM said the appropriations had not been increased within the last fifteen years by the amounts for the Sioux and Apache Indians.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, told the mystery of the Indian Department was past finding out. During the last year he had called attention to the system and method upon which these appropriations have been made, but could not do so. There had been a great deal said about corruption in the Indian service, and had been submitted by the House of Representatives, and in which he had participated, to deal with all treaty stipulations. Provision had been made for educating and instructing the Indians. And he objected to increasing the appropriations for miscellaneous and incidental expenses—first, because there was no provision for the proper auditing of the disbursements of these funds, and second, the appropriations were uncalled for.

The amendment to increase the amount for general incidental expenses was rejected. Yeas 16, nays 30.

The committee reported in favor of striking out the third section of the House bill, which abolishes the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs as well as the offices of superintendents, inspectors, agents, interpreters, &c., and provides for the government of the Indians by the War Department.

Pending discussion the senate, at twenty-five minutes past five P. M., went into executive session, and when the doors were opened took a recess until half-past seven P. M.

### EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling at half-past seven o'clock, the question being on the amendment reported by the committee to strike out the third section of the bill proposing to abolish the Indian Bureau and transfer the government of the Indians to the War Department, it was agreed to.

Other amendments proposed by the committee to strike out the sixth section, providing that the distribution of all annuity goods and provisions shall, as far as practicable, be made at the various military posts, and that the seventh section, providing that the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States extend as to the good moral character of the applicant attached to the application of any citizen of the United States for license to trade with the Indians shall be accepted as conclusive evidence of the fitness of such person to receive a license to trade, were agreed to.

The first amendment proposed by the committee making appropriations for salaries of superintendents, agents, interpreters, inspectors, &c., which was passed over informally this morning, were agreed to.

The bill having been reported from the Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and Mr. KERNAN demanded a separate vote on the amendment to strike out the third section, relating to the transfer of the Indian Bureau, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1876.

Also a bill relating to land patents. It provides where ever a party is lawfully entitled to a patent if the delay to take out a patent it shall have the same power as though issued at the time the party was first entitled to it. Passed.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over without action.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on the Freedmen's Bank, reported back from conference to the communication from the Secretary of War of June 7, 1876, as to the payment of moneys due to colored soldiers, and asked for the appointment of the committee is that the provision for their payment in the bill will be the means of preventing the fraudulent contrivance of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, whereby many colored soldiers, and their heirs have been prevented from receiving payment of their just claims; also, that settlements upon many thousands of claims have been filed with the Second Auditor of the Treasury by General O. O. Howard, late Commissioner, and Colonel Holloch, late Chief Disbursing Officer of the bureau in which fraudulent vouchers have been filed, purporting to have been filed and used by these officers, by which they obtained improperly credits for moneys alleged to have been paid out by them to the colored soldiers and sailors and marines. To remedy the evil the committee reports a bill directing the proper accounting officer of the Treasury to settle claims for pay, bounty, prize money or other moneys due colored soldiers, sailors or marines, or their legal representatives, in case it shall be established on proper investigation that they have failed to receive the same, and requiring the evidence made, and in which vouchers purporting to represent their actual payment, to be submitted to the accounting officers of the Treasury by the disbursing officers of the late Freedman's Bureau. The second section directs that when the accounting officer of the Treasury shall prove that claimants have not in fact received payment, and cannot obtain the same from the parties on proper accounting officers of the Treasury, who shall thereupon settle such claims. The sixth section directs the Attorney General to institute suits in the Court of Claims against all persons who shall be shown to be implicated in these frauds for the purpose of public justice and to prevent loss to the government.

Mr. DOUGLASS thereupon moved that the bill and correspondence be printed and committed, and it was so ordered.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill equalizing the bounties of soldiers, which was addressed by Mr. Hershaugh, of Tennessee, in favor of the bill. It allows to all enlisted men, soldiers, sailors and marines (including those who served but for) for their period of the service between the 12th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, the bounty which was already paid under the United States or State laws. The bill is not to apply to substitutes, men who were dishonorably discharged from the service, or men who were discharged on their own application for other cause than wounds or disease in the service prior to the 19th of April, 1865 (unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment, or to accept a promotion), or to deserters, except for the ground of minority. All applications for bounties under the bill are to be made within one year.

In reply to a question by Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, as to the amount which would necessarily be expended under the bill as it stands Mr. HERSHAUGH said he can estimate at between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000. At the close of Mr. Thornburgh's speech the previous question was moved and seconded.

Mr. COOK, of Georgia, having then one hour to close debate, yielded part of that time to Mr. Goodin, of Kansas; Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, and Mr. Landers, of Indiana, all of whom spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, spoke in opposition to the bill. He repudiated the idea that the soldiers demanded the bounties provided in the bill in the way of compensation. He spoke of the debt of gratitude due by the nation to those who had periled their lives and shed their blood, and said that the services and the sufferings were beyond estimation and love of country could not be compensated by money. The claim was not a legal obligation, but was founded as a bounty. The bill proposed to pay the bill approximated $100,000,000. This was not the way to drain the Treasury of the surplus and must propose a new debt on the people in order to gratify a sentiment. He appealed to the House to disregard the popular cry in the interest of the people and the country, and said that no assumed political expediency should cause members to ignore the demands of justice and law.

The bill was then passed—yeas 140, nays 46, as follows:—

YEAS.

Messrs. Adams, Ainsworth, Anderson, Atkins, Bagley, Bagley, Barker of Indiana, Baker of New York, Baldwin, Banks, Banning, Blair, Bland, Bowen of Kansas, Bromberg of Illinois, Burchard of Wisconsin, Burleigh, Campbell, Cannon, Cason, Caswell, Cate, Caulfield, Clark of Maryland, Clymer, Cochrane, Cook, Cutler, Danforth, Davis, Dell, Denison, Dibrell, Dobbins, Dunnell, Durand, Eames, Eden, Finley, Ford, Foster, Frazier, Freeman, Frost, Fyfe, Fuller, Glover, Goodin, Hamilton of Indiana, Harrison, Hatcher, Haymond, Heaton, Henderson, Hewitt of Alabama, Hill, Hoge, Holman, Hopkins, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hurd, Hurlbut, Hyman, Jenks, Jones of New Hampshire, Jones of Kentucky, Kelley, Kendall, Kendall of Indiana, Landers of Connecticut, Lawrence, Le Moyne, Levy, Lynch, Mackey of Pennsylvania, Marsh, McLean, McKelly, McKenzie, McMahon, Mellen, Metcalfe, Miller, Monroe, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Oliver, O'Neill, Page, Payne, Phillips, Pierce of Missouri, Phillips of Kansas, Poppleton, Potter, Rice, Richey, Randall, Rea, John Reilly of Pennsylvania, Rice, Robbins of Pennsylvania, Robbins of North Carolina, Ryan, Sapp, Sawyer, Savage, Sayler, Shoakley, Shinkenna, Smail, Smith of Pennsylvania, Southard, Springer, Stahl, Stenger, Stone, Terry, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tufe, Turner, Van Vorhes, Vance of North Carolina, Waite, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Walsh, White, Whiting, Wike, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, Wilson, Wood of Pennsylvania, Yaple.

NAYS.

Messrs. Blackburn, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Buckner, Caldwell, Candler, Clarke of Kentucky, Cochran, Crossland, Cutler, Chapin, Clarke of Kentucky, Culberson, Davis, Dur Mr. KERNAN, of New York, asked if the money was a gratuity to the Indians or was it appropriated in pursuance of treaty stipulations.

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# PENNSYLVANIA.

## Views of the Delegation Touching the St. Louis Platform and Nomination.

## HANCOCK, BAYARD OR TILDEN.

## The Delegation Will Go for "the Best Man"—The Man to Win.

## HARD MONEY OR SOFT.

## Compromise and Conciliation on Both Candidates and Platform.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1876.

The democratic party in this State is in a disorganized condition. Its leaders in this city are not aggressive. They have no policy but to wait for "something to turn up." As to whom Pennsylvania will press for the Presidential nomination at the National Convention they have avowedly no knowledge. But few of the delegates to the Convention will even express a personal preference and all of them say "wait," although the Convention is little more than a week off. The imperfect machinery of the party in the State is shown by the fact that the local leaders have at this late day no advices as to the feeling in the country districts. Whether the Western districts will indorse a hard money candidate or whether Philadelphia will consent to accept a greenback man are questions upon which they have come to no decision. No council of the leaders has been held at which this and other vexed questions could be decided. "I tell you the truth," said a prominent delegate, "but you mustn't print my name, it will be such a refreshing novelty for our party to gain a victory in the Presidential contest that we will make any sacrifice to secure it. The Pennsylvania democrats will be found ready to indorse any man who can carry the country, hard money or soft. I shall not even tell you who my personal preference is for the candidate, because I am ready to go with the majority, and I don't want to influence anybody else's opinion. Above all things, I want to see harmony in the State delegation. We in this city have not indorsed any candidate, simply because we don't know who would be acceptable elsewhere in the State. We shall not know until we get to Pittsburg, on our way to St. Louis. There we shall meet the country delegates and hold a caucus on the cars; so that we shall not know who Pennsylvania wants until we reach the doors of the Convention."

Not until the present week has it been at all possible to perceive among the democrats in this city and neighborhood any indications of preparation for the St. Louis Convention. Never before, probably, in the history of the democratic party in Pennsylvania, has there been such inertia and inactivity so near upon the National Nominating Convention. As to who is likely to be supported by the party in Pennsylvania as its candidate there has been the greatest uncertainty and doubt. The local leaders and the rank and file have had no opinions to express, and were unwilling to do anything but wait. Within a few days, however, a party programme for St. Louis has been arranged in Washington and has been set on foot by the leaders here, as it has also, doubtless, in other States. Those interested are quietly working for the nomination of General Hancock, and the programme is said to have been so far completed that it is even arranged that the nomination in the Convention shall come from Texas; that other Southern States shall then fall in, and that the Northern and Middle States, or by Pennsylvania, will be wheeled into line. With a under similar circumstances. The only bone of contention seems to be at present the unit question—that is, whether the State delegation shall vote as a unit in the Convention when the majority decides upon a course of action. The Lancaster Convention instructed us to vote as a unit, but there is much dissatisfaction and the question is much discussed. This will be settled at St. Louis. In regard to personal preferences, it would be premature just now to express any opinion. The delegation will go to support Governor Parker, of New Jersey, for he would carry with him Pennsylvania, New Jersey and some of the Eastern States; but from every indication there is a preponderating majority of the delegates are for Senator Bayard, of Delaware, a gentleman of rare attainments and of unimpeachable character.

### DELEGATES AT LARGE.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, who is Mr. Cameron's colleague in the Senate, heads the list of the Pennsylvania delegation and aspires to be its leader. He would probably prefer a soft money platform and a hard money candidate, or the reverse, making neither too pronounced to be all things to all men. Before the Ohio Convention he was understood to be for Thurman, but his late tendencies have been for Tilden. If Hancock s before the Convention Wallace will certainly support him.

HEISTER CLYMER, the Representative in Congress from Berks county, is close as a clam in regard to his preference. He positively refuses to talk.

ANDREW H. DILL, of Lewisburg, is one of the leading men of the delegation, and more outspoken than any of the delegates at large in regard to his convictions and preferences. Mr. Dill is a strong hard money man, and says Pennsylvania will insist upon a hard money platform at St. Louis. This he deems essential to success, both in the State and the Union. He is of opinion that the delegation will support Hendricks at the outset, but thinks it may go over to Tilden.

HUGH M. NORTH does not want to be quoted as for any particular candidate. He is a "best man" man, but indicates a preference for Bayard.

### DISTRICT DELEGATES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

GEORGE MCGOWAN, Chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic Committee, and a leading politician, is a delegate from the First district. He told the HERALD correspondent that he is for ex-Governor Parker, of New Jersey. He is thoroughly persuaded that Parker is the very best candidate to put in the field, being more available than any other, because even those portions of the country which have no particular enthusiasm for him can certainly find nothing against him. He is a good democrat, an honest man and has an excellent war record, having been one of the four great war Governors. "The democratic party," said he, "will have difficulty in conciliating the East and the West, the hard money and the soft money democrats. A pronounced hard money man would not be supported in the West, and a candidate prominently identified with the soft money movement would not be acceptable in the East. Tilden, Thurman, Hendricks and Bayard are not available, most of them because they have too decided views on this question. Parker, I believe, is a hard money man, but he is not aggressive in that line. He won is not therefore left objectionable in the West on that account. I have talked with delegates from several counties of the State, and they all say they will support Parker. He has a good record and would make the best candidate, because he would be the best compromise between the hard and soft money people."

"Who is your second choice in the event of Parker's failure to receive the nomination?"

"I don't know whom I should go to. I shall certainly support Parker as long as he has any show whatever. I believe a great many other delegates from Pennsylvania will insist."

"How about Tilden?"

"He is objectionable to Pennsylvania democrats because there is a feeling that he and his friends contributed to the loss of the State last year by their pronounced stand in favor of hard money. It may prove to be the best thing that ever happened to us, but still there is a feeling of soreness against the New York democracy very naturally on account of the defeat, brought about by the hard money aggressive platform."

General M. REILLY, the other delegate from this district, speaks favorably of Hancock. General Hancock is believed by him and also by his colleague to be a hard money man and is spoken of as consistent in his attachment to his party, with a war record second to none, and a character for integrity that cannot be questioned. Of Thurman, Hendricks and Tilden both are chary in speaking, though it is apparent that Tilden is believed to have sacrificed his party for his own private aims and on this account meets with but little favor, in this city at all events.

SECOND DISTRICT.

JOHN R. READ, delegate from the Second district of this city, said—The feelings of the Philadelphia delegation are negative. As a democratic organization it is evident that all are ready to seek only the good of the party, and nominate a man who will harmonize all sections of the country. The question of hard or soft money has been avoided because it is a vexed one. It is believed that the majority of the delegation are decidedly in favor of a hard money platform, thus carrying out the old convictions of their party. By many of the more thoughtful leaders it is believed that this question will not create any serious antagonism in party councils, but the soft money faction, being but a minority, will gracefully yield after a proper expression of views. It is asserted by many of the delegation that there is more unity of feeling among the present representatives than has ever been the case nearly all the delegates were tired out and had left the hall.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Colonel HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Wilkesbarre, is personally favorable to Hendricks, and believes the delegation will vote for him, especially if it votes as a unit. This question, which arose by the action of the Convention at Lancaster, after nearly all the delegates had gone, will determine whether the vote of the State is to be scattered. Hancock, Colonel Wright thinks, may have some chance of a nomination in certain contingencies. Most of the members of the Pennsylvania delegation have as yet no idea whom they will support, but there is a disposition to go for the candidate who is most likely to win. On the money question Colonel Wright is inclined to be "soft," and he is much blamed for his course in that direction as the presiding officer of the State Convention a year ago.

JAMES CORBETT, of Scranton, will act with his colleague, Colonel Wright.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

DECATUR E. NICE, of Pottsville, is bluff and outspoken, but notwithstanding he declares he does not know what he is going to do. The delegation, he says, is just now in the condition he is in himself—that of chaos. The trouble with the party in Pennsylvania is the want of a recognized leader. Evidently Mr. Nice will not accept the leadership of Senator Wallace, but he says that, contrary to the general expectation, Wallace is not seeking to control the delegation. Nice is for the best man—the man who can win. The candidate, he thinks, must come either from the West or the East. After elaborately explaining some of the causes of the New York Governor's unpopularity in Pennsylvania he evinces something like a disposition to support "Ben Tilden," as he sometimes calls our Sammy. Mr. Nice speaks kindly of Bayard and mentions the name of Hancock as a possible compromise.

WILLIAM M. RANDALL, of Schuylkill Haven, may be put down as a "best man" man.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE W. RYAN, who is one of the delegates from the Fourteenth district, is a young lawyer of Shamokin. He is a hard money man, and for the nomination will act with Senator Dill, probably for Hendricks first, with Tilden for his second choice.

Dr. GEORGE H. SPANG, of Lebanon, Mr. Ryan's colleague, is not well known in politics, this being his first appearance on the political stage. He may be quoted for Hendricks as his first and Tilden as his second choice.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

The delegates from the Harrisburg district are R. A. PACKER, one of the leaders among the Pennsylvania democracy, and WILLIAM H. DIMMICK, the subject of much unpleasant notoriety in connection with an attempt to make money out of the national banks by asking them for money to be used in protecting them against adverse legislation. Both are "best man" men, and will go for Hancock, Tilden or Hendricks, whichever may be strongest.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN B. BECK, of Williamsport, and GEORGE D. JACKSON, of Laporte, Sullivan county, are both Hancock men if General Hancock is before the Convention, and afterward for Hendricks or Tilden. Mr. Beck is a noted Harrisburg lobbyist, and takes a great interest in "Boom bills" and other matters of a like kind upon which he is employed to influence legislation.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. L. JOHNSON, one of the delegates from the Seventeenth, is a lawyer of considerable eminence at Ebensburg, in Cambria county. He has an old Welsh settlement, where the language of Wales is still spoken by many of the inhabitants. I found Mr. Johnson at his office busy with his clients, and, although he was very willing to discuss the political situation with me, he was exceedingly non-committal, especially on the money question. Although not Allen men, he said the sympathies of the people of Western Pennsylvania were with that Ohio democrat. He is more than determined what he will do at St. Louis, but his first choice would be Hancock and his second choice, if not Parker, of New Jersey, a man like him.

E. L. KERR, of Bellefonte, who is Mr. Johnson's colleague, is a rising young lawyer at a bar where many of his competitors were trained under the judicial administration of Judge Black more than a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Kerr is not very communicative in the expression of his views, but inclines toward Hancock or Tilden. He has endeavored to keep free to act for the best interests of the party. The interesting question in his mind is to find a man who can carry both New York and Indiana, with a fair chance of carrying besides both Ohio and Pennsylvania. When he finds such a man he will at once recognize his candidate.

JOHN A. MAGEE, the editor of the democratic paper of Perry county, could only be found after a tiresome ride of many miles in a wagon, his home being at Shermansdale, which is the terminus of the railroad. When found he was found to be for Tilden as his first choice, unless Hancock is in the field. Mr. Magee is an admirer of Senator Thurman, but considers him out of the race, and says that even before the action of the Ohio Convention there was a feeling that Thurman's nomination would be impolitic, owing to party dissensions, which would make it next to impossible for him to carry his own State. Mr. Magee does not believe in a hard money man, being sufficiently east of the Alleghanies not to be affected by Western sentiment.

Dr. A. J. FISHER, who is Mr. Magee's colleague, also lives off the line of the railroad. He is a country doctor at McAllisterville, a village against one of the spurs of the Blue Ridge, in Juniata county. It is a weary drive from Mifflin to McAllisterville, and the tedium of the journey is only relieved by the high humor of the traveller encounters, two of which read as follows:—"To Slabtown four miles," and "To Holltown seven miles." I found Dr. Fisher at his dinner, just off the county highway, at which I waited for him until his meal was finished, fearing that if I went away some countryman might break his leg and I should miss him altogether. When he joined me he told me, by way of confession, and the other distinguished members of society we performed our social duties before we began to talk. Dr. Fisher is not pronounced in behalf of any candidate, but favors Hancock or Hendricks. He visited his constituents, who are mostly farmers, take little interest in the money question. "In this part of the country," the Doctor said, "we have money enough. Crops have been good, prices fair and we have no kicks to make. All's well, everything is going on as usual, and neither inflation nor resumption gives us much trouble." Evidently Dr. Fisher means to allow the rest of the country to have its own way on that question.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

F. E. BELTZHOOVER, a young lawyer of Carlisle, is one of the delegates from the Nineteenth district. He is an out and out hard money man, and would have no compromises with the inflationists. Mr. Beltzhoover thinks it would be better to let the Ohio faction go than to attempt to conciliate them.

THOMAS B. NEELY, of Gettysburg, is the Prothonotary or Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county. He was originally in favor of Thurman, but his calculations were disturbed by the action of the Ohio Convention. Mr. Neely keenly feels the annoyance of that *faux pas*. If Thurman is out of the race he will probably support Tilden.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

THOMAS M. UTTLEY, of Lewisburg, is a rising lawyer in Central Pennsylvania, who has heretofore given more attention to his profession than to politics, and who, although he is a delegate to St. Louis, is not especially anxious to go to Cincinnati. Utley is very pronounced in favor of any candidate, but indicates a preference for Hancock or Hendricks. He thinks the inflation breach must receive attention and is in favor of compromise.

Colonel A. C. NOYES, of Westport, is Mr. Uttley's colleague, and is a "best man" man, who may be quoted for Hancock or Hendricks.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Uniontown, a lawyer and politician of considerable prominence in the Western part of the State, declares that he does not know whom he will support in the St. Louis Convention. He indicates a preference for Hendricks as his first choice, and wants to compromise on the money question.

Dr. ALEXANDER PATTON lives at Rice's Landing, on the Monongahela River, out of the reach of everybody. He is a granger, and unquestionably for soft money and Hendricks.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

ANTHONY J. KEATING, of Pittsburg, is for Bayard, but says he will accept Hendricks in order to conciliate the West. Mr. Keating wants to nominate a man who will be able to carry Ohio and Indiana.

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, Mr. Keating's colleague, is a working man in a south side foundry, and cannot fail to be a noteworthy element among the hack politicians at St. Louis. Mr. Brennan says he does not want a candidate from the East. His first choice would be Pendleton, but that being impossible, he will support Hendricks. He says he is not for inflation, but is opposed to a fixed time for resumption.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

MALCOLM HAY, one of the delegates from the Allegheny district, is a young lawyer in Pittsburg and one of the ablest, if not the ablest, man in the Pennsylvania delegation. He thinks the money question will not be the issue in this canvass, but that administrative reform will be the real question before the people. In regard to the nomination, personally he would prefer Bayard, but he does not know how Tilden would answer. Mr. Hay says Tilden has many friends in Western Pennsylvania, some even who were very hostile to him last year being disposed to nominate him now. He speaks kindly of Allen, but says the people are tired of the word "General." At Parker he laughs as one who solicits the Presidency as if he was electioneering or justice of the peace. Mr. Hay says he has tried to keep his mind free, so as to be able to act for the best at St. Louis.

ALEXANDER G. COCHRANE, member of Congress from Allegheny, says he won't say anything until he gets to St. Louis.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM B. DUNLAP and J. ARTHUR BENTLEY are the delegates from the twenty-fourth district. They may be quoted for Hancock or Tilden.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

S. M. CLARK, a lawyer of Indiana, has no decided preference. He thinks there are no settled convictions here; but Hancock is the man to say, if any Hancock man came that way, that he is first for Hancock and then for Tilden.

TENTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS B. METZGER, of Allentown, is a lawyer in large practice, and when I called to see him his office was full of clients, all of whom were speaking the Pennsylvania *patois*. Taking advantage of the dinner hour I was able to see him for a few minutes, and learn that part of the State was first for Thurman and then for Tilden; but as this was before the Ohio Convention, it is fair to assume that Tilden now stands first. Hendricks, Mr. Metzger says, has no friends to speak of in the State. Bayard is a strong hard money man, and there is a strong hard money feeling in his section.

WILLIAM MUTCHLER, of Easton, the other delegate from this district, is uncommitted, but would probably support either Hancock or Tilden.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

DAVID LOWENBERG is a merchant tailor of Bloomsburg and a prominent democrat in his section. He is a determined advocate of a hard money platform. Hancock is his first choice for the nomination, but he likes Tilden and would vote for him for a second choice. Hendricks, he says, had many friends in his county eight or nine months ago, but is not strong now.

A. G. BROADHEAD, JR., of Mauch Chunk, is Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and may be said to speak the sentiments of Asa Packer. He is an earnest hard money man and decidedly in favor of Tilden. Mr. Broadhead very much dislikes the unit rule adopted by the Lancaster Convention, when Convention. Mr. Stranahan is in favor of the naked repeal of the Resumption act, but thought the money question would be of secondary importance at St. Louis. He expects a wonderful change in the popular vote of Western Pennsylvania from the Allegheny range to Lake Erie. Business prostration is more keenly felt in the territory mentioned than anywhere else, and he knows of prominent republicans who will vote for a change of administration this fall.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT L. COCHRAN, of Franklin, a banker, is in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, but is satisfied the issues of the forthcoming campaign will be on men rather than measures. He has no preference, but hopes and is almost sure Pennsylvania will cast its vote for Tilden and Hendricks. This would prove a strong ticket, and he knows of many liberal republicans of wealth and influence in his district who would support this nomination in preference to any that could be made at Cincinnati. Mr. Tilden, for his reform measures, has made many warm friends from among the ranks of the best voters.

J. ROSS THOMPSON, of Erie, a lawyer of extensive practice, will stick to Tilden as long as there are any hopes of success. Hendricks is his choice for the second place. Though the impression was almost general among the democracy of Pennsylvania that this State, with Ohio to boot, had been shamefully snubbed by New York in the money question, yet it was not just or proper to lay the blame at the feet of Mr. Tilden. In his opinion Tilden is a systematical worker, without an equal in the democratic party, and furthermore, he is honest, and his political record without a blot.

## MR. BELMONT AND THE DEMOCRACY.

### THE LETTER OF MR. AUGUST BELMONT ON THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES OF 1874—ADVICE IN THE HOUR OF TRIUMPH—A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—A PLEA FOR UNITY AND HARMONIOUS ACTION BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

NEW YORK, NOV. 17, 1874.

DEAR SIR:—I regret extremely that it is out of my power to be with you this evening, in order to participate in the celebration of the recent democratic victories. The peaceful revolution achieved by the electors of our Republic against Executive and Congressional usurpation and misrule is an event of the greatest importance, the result of which will exert a powerful and beneficial influence upon the future destinies of our country.

That such a revolution could have been effected against the whole strength of the administration, with its army of office-holders and the most lavish expenditure of money, must fill with joy and pride the heart of every good citizen. It vindicates most triumphantly the vitality of republican institutions and proves conservatism to be self-government.

In this hour of our triumph it behooves us to bear in mind that only by moderation, union and a strict adherence to the true principles of democracy can we hope to earn the victory.

We have a powerful and unscrupulous enemy to contend against, who will not relinquish the federal power held so long and with such disastrous results, except after a desperate struggle.

The followers of the administration know that their defeat in 1876 will be their death knell as a national political party, and between now and then all the immense patronage at their command will be concentrated, in order to retrieve their present defeat. We have given them a Waterloo, but we must follow it up by a Sedan if we mean to grasp the power from their hands and once more restore peace and prosperity throughout the vast extent of our country.

Even now they are already trying to sow the seeds of discord among us and to fan into open hostility differences on the currency question which have unfortunately arisen between the democratic party of the East and a portion of the Western democracy. It is of vital importance that we should not assist their nefarious game by premature and bitter polemics on this question. Let us bear in mind that those who differ from us in opinion on financial matters are brethren in faith on all other vital political questions, and that their erroneous conclusions are the natural results of a vicious financial system created and persisted in for the last twelve years by our political opponents.

The financial panic of last year, followed by an utter prostration of trade and industry, has shown but too well that an irredeemable paper currency is not a panacea against bankruptcy of individuals, corporations and States. When our friends will calmly reflect on this, when they will see at this moment how with a plethora of money unparalleled in the annals of our commercial world, prices of every description are continuing to decline, when they will find that never before have the farmer and planter, the manufacturer and mechanic, received so poor a return for their labor, they cannot fail to discover the fallacy of their views without the assistance of our arguments. Truth does not require the aid of her defenders; she is sure to prevail; the latter lesson would be the best for us to learn now and 1876 will settle the question between a sound and irredeemable currency before we can gain the federal power and with it the privilege and responsibility of shaping the financial policy of the government.

Our duty of the hour is to cultivate harmony and good feeling among all the democrats, West and East, North and South. We must, while we adhere strictly to the democratic principles bequeathed to us by Jefferson and Jackson, treat with tolerance the honest opinions of those who differ from us, never forgetting that we are all engaged in the holy cause of our country, and that it will require our united efforts in order to bring back to every section of this vast Republic the blessings of peace, prosperity and freedom.

If our leaders and our press will aid us by acting on these principles we shall form a homogenous and irresistible army when the great battle of 1876 is to be fought, and our victory will be more complete and more fruitful in its blessings than the one you are celebrating to-night. Yours, very truly,

AUGUST BELMONT.

JAMES SHERLIN, Esq., Chairman of Committee Constitution Club, Brooklyn.

## OFF FOR ST. LOUIS.

### DEPARTURE OF THE KINGS COUNTY DELEGATION—THE TAMMANY MEN TO LEAVE TO-MORROW—THE ANTI-TILDEN LEADERS ON THEIR WAY.

The Kings county delegates to the St. Louis Democratic National Convention left for St. Louis last evening on the Central Railroad. The delegates were accompanied to the depot by a large number of friends, who gave them a hearty cheer as the train moved out of the depot. The delegates who went on the train are:—Henry C. Murphy, delegate at large; Thomas Kinsella, Roger A. Pryor, ex-Senator Pierce, John C. Jacobs, William C. Kingsley and Archibald Bliss. James W. Oakley and Gilbert C. Dean, delegates from the First Congressional district, Queens county, will leave to-day, and will put up at the Southern Hotel, which is also to be the headquarters of the Kings county delegation.

The anti-Tilden forces, who are to do all they can to head the Governor off at St. Louis, and whose leaders reside at Albany, will all be on the ground by Saturday night. Word was received in this city yesterday that among others Amasa J. Parker, John T. Hoffman, Eli Perry, John V. L. Pruyn, Robert H. Waterman, Walter S. Church, Erastus Corning, ex-Judge Clute, F. W. Vosburg, C. W. Armstrong, A. O. V. Dodge, Ira Porter, A. H. Tremaine and A. B. Pratt, all anti-Tilden men, had already started for the scene of their undermining operations. They will be reinforced on Sunday by Willard Johnson, Jim Belden, Tommy Gale and all the other leading lights from the Onondaga district.

Judge Pratt, ex-Attorney General, it is said, will also join them on Monday.

THE TAMMANY DELEGATES

will leave this evening for Chicago. They are making great preparations to go off with flying colors, and their train is to be gorgeously decked with flags and bunting. One of the delegates, it is rumored, will take a few ya-ga-da-da-da-dong, so that Tilden should happen to be nominated, every one of the delegates pounding him from this city will have enough to put around his hat for the return journey. The fact that nine out of the fourteen are for Tilden, it is believed, will go a great way toward breaking the force of Tammany's opposition to the Governor. The delegation will reach St. Louis on Sunday afternoon.

Some trouble is brewing among the Tammany men (as they have been in large part in other governments), surely it is the part of wisdom to remedy them in our government. Doubtless, if everybody were good, we should be perfect and evils. Doubtless, we have pure and better people. But it is the duty of the statesman to make the best of the existing condition of things; and, taking people as they are, to so regulate and administer government as to bring about the best practical results. While popular government continues in so vast a country as ours there must generally be two parties, one for having the governing power do much, the other for having them do little; one for having the exercise of government centralized, the other for having it localized. The democracy is the party which is to maintain the latter principles of trust. It is, therefore, by the very necessities of the case, and it, or some party to a like end, must continue to exist. But the conditions to which limited and localized government are to be applied are not always the same. We hold fast to the methods rather than to the principles which, when employed and not misused, secure personal liberty by a strict construction of the powers of the federal government, without regard to the changes in the condition of the country which have taken place. We have also in respect of States, although such rights have no value except so far as, by means of them, we preserve the rights of individuals. For when the fathers sought to preserve the rights of States, they employed not as ends in themselves, but as means to the end of preserving the power of the federal government, to better preserve the liberty of the people within the States. So far as they refrained from granting powers to the national government, which they withheld; so far as they put limitations upon the exercise by that government of the powers granted to it, their constant object was, by thus limiting and localizing the powers of government, to better secure the purpose of the people. And a strict construction of the federal constitution did, in those days, secure good government. For when this government was established, it embraced

# THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

## A Letter to the Hon. Francis Kernan by Clarkson N. Potter.

## HINTS FOR THE CONVENTION

## A Proposed Recreation and Regeneration of the Principles of the Democracy.

## THE POLICY OF THE PERIOD.

NUTWOOD, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 17, 1876.

HON. FRANCIS KERNAN:—

MY DEAR SIR—You are the head of the delegation from this State to the approaching Democratic Convention. In that Convention no State, either by its magnitude or its services, will be more entitled to be heard and be heeded than New York. To you, therefore, I venture to address these suggestions as to the danger and the duty of our party at this time.

We are approaching a national election at a time of general depression and disaster—at a time, too, when all patriotic citizens are pained and mortified by revelations of widespread corruption in office. Never before in the history of the country has there been an administration whose tone has been so low, whose influence has been so demoralizing and whose leading men have been so largely arraigned for breaches of common honesty.

Under such circumstances it would be natural for the people of the country to depose the party in power. If they hesitate in doing so it must be because of the apprehensions they have about intrusting to our party the conduct of the government. And yet why should there be such apprehensions? Surely not that slavery will be restored. The democracy never were in favor of slavery. So far as they acted with slaveholders they did so because they regarded slavery as beyond the power of the federal government, and not, therefore, to be properly or safely dealt with by it; not because they favored the system: because they were for the compact between the States—not because they were for slavery. But had they been the party of slavery that would make no difference now. Slavery has not only ceased, but has become impossible. The late changes in the constitution prevent its restoration without the consent of the North, while the changed status of the colored population renders such a restoration, even if not so prevented, equally impossible. Slavery was one of those evils which men did not know how to get rid of lawfully, but which, once rid of, it is not possible to restore.

To dispute about it is, therefore, like disputing about the issues that prevailed before the flood. To apprehend its restoration is as idle as to fear a return of the waters which then covered the earth.

Equally unfounded is the notion that the control of the general government by the democrats is dangerous to the integrity and unity of the country. Nothing could be more erroneous than this. Whatever question existed as to the homogeneousness of the country has ceased to exist. The war was one of those trials of strength which afforded the last argument such questions admit of, and that question was finally settled by the result of the war. Ages hence new and unforeseen causes may lead to the separation of these States, but no present and existing cause points to that result. Republican government may be overthrown and absolute or oligarchical government prevail instead; but whatever form the government of this people may take, they will, by reason of their physical and natural surroundings and necessities, remain one nation for generations yet to come.

"A UNITED SOUTH."

But this is not an age given to political reflection, and when real causes are not apparent the people are apt at first to ascribe results to wrong causes. They find "a united South" opposed to the administration of Grant; and, remembering that it was lately in armed revolt against the administration of Lincoln, assume that the party with which it is now acting must, therefore, be wrong. And yet the present attitude of the South is wholly due to what Mr. Pinchback at the Cincinnati Convention called "the corruption and mismanagement which had come upon the South at the hands of Northern adventurers," the oppression of whose "carpet-bag" governments necessarily united all who had anything to lose, whatever their politics, in opposition to the administration which sustained these plunderers in power. In truth, the South has no longer those interests with the party of limited and localized government which it formerly had. Plundered and impoverished, its present interests are rather in a strong federal government—one with liberal powers; one that will build public works, grant subsidies, hold up the weak and aid the feeble. And these considerations would, from the close of the war, have put the South on the side of the republican party but for the oppression and ruin resulting from "carpet-bag" rule.

But it is the nature of men to reckon people with reference to the divisions in which they have found them, and until new issues present themselves and another opportunity and necessity for reckoning arrives, to count them up according to the issues on which they were before divided, even after those issues have wholly ceased to exist. And so the republican leaders, instead of being abashed and overwhelmed by the exposure of their own misdeeds which has been disposed, in solemn convention "charge the democratic party as be ng the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason," and warn the people to "beware of this Rebel Congress." And they will not be more unjust or unfounded, and I do not believe the people are to be thus misled as to the causes of the existing attitude of the South. But the question of the present is how to get up reform and reform administration, and as to that the people ask, "What do you democrats propose? What is it your desire to do?"

Surely this is a question it is not difficult to answer, and surely it is one that can be well be chosen by popular vote. But if not chosen by the people of their respective districts they might be appointed by the State or county or township or municipal authorities. It would be for consideration whether, instead of the State general declarations in favor of honesty, efficiency, economy and reform, which all favor and for which every convention declares, but should, it seems to me, answer it by pronouncing for some means by which it may be reasonably claimed that these desirable ends can be obtained.

LIMITED AND LOCALIZED GOVERNMENT.

What is the true organization for but to carry into effect the measures it sustains? Purity, economy, efficiency, reform, are not measures, but ends. If a party has no measures to support, but only men, it has ceased to be a party of principle and has become a personal party. It is indeed well to have good men to administer government, but it is better to have a good system of government. The one ends with the man—the other remains with the commonwealth. Our system of government is now as perfect as possible, then, indeed, the only thing to be done is to secure the best possible administration of it. But if it be agreed that in many places and in our government, which result from the inability of those who framed the government to foresee such evils, and therefore to guard against them; and if these evils are increasing and becoming intolerable, and a better civil service. Beyond this, it would be well if there were some declaration by the Convention not only against subsidies and land grants, but also as to the necessity of having vested rights as well against legislation by Congress as by the States. The world has of late years been tending toward constitutional government. Constitutional government means limited government. It means the establishment of certain permanent fundamental principles and rules and the recognition of certain inalienable rights which the authorities from time to time in power shall not disregard. For as Mr. Webster has said, "Liberty consists in the limitation of government."

THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE NEARLY OMNIPOTENT.

Our government was created by a constitution in which what was wished for, as well as what was expressly forbidden, worked together as limitations on the power of Congress. But with the growth and change in the physical conditions of the country which have taken place, and the centralization of power from year to year gradually growing in power, until now it assumes, without remark, within the line of the subjects on which it acts, to be omnipotent and not bound, except in its own discretion, by any question of vested rights. It alters the value of money; it gives subsidies and takes them away; it grants patents and repeals them; makes contracts and keeps or breaks them; as if it was subject to no limitations in respect of vested rights which even monarchical governments now recognize. This evil is as yet but little noticed, because not generally felt. But it is none the less dangerous and growing, and ought now to be declared against.

All such changes in the federal constitution would be in the line of democratic principles. To limit and localize government is the foundation of our faith, and these are changes in that direction. They were not proposed by the fathers because the necessity for them did not then exist; but they are the natural outgrowth of the principles of the fathers, and therefore thoroughly consistent with those principles. I agree that the compromises of the constitution ought to be preserved. But to apply by constitutional amend-

but 3,000,000 of people, scattered along the Atlantic sea board, in sparse communities, separated by wide distances, with little communication, less trade, and no riches. Unlike in origin; unlike in habits; unlike in industries, what the people of those States yielded to the national government which they established they yielded with apprehension, as power given to be exercised by strangers, and which only a pressing necessity justified them in delegating. But all this has changed. Forty-five millions of people occupy the continent from ocean to ocean, knit together as our fathers never dreamed of, by landways and waterways, by railroad and railway, and kept by the telegraph in instant communication each with the other. So that the last generation has grown up homogeneous in language, in origin, in occupation; strong in the pride of a common nationality; careless of the dual nature of our government, and regarding the federal government, not as a co-equal government, with a partial and separate authority, but as a paramount government, with a general supreme authority. Such a people may naturally be expected to listen with impatience to opinions which once generally prevailed, and to regard as dangerous truths which every statesman at one time avowed. And yet the necessity for limitations upon the power of Congress is greater now than ever before, and that, too, in respects in which no strictness in the construction of the federal constitution can avail us.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION.

With the growth of wealth and population there have grown up in the Congress of the United States certain abuses which the fathers could not foresee and therefore did not provide against. In their day the gifts and the grants, the charters, subsidies and privileges which legislatures, whether State or federal, had to give, were insignificant. When in time these became important there came also a corrupt pressure to secure them. Suggest has this evil become that in the larger States the power to expend money to cut off by further constitutional limitation such powers of legislation. If the evil has not been so obvious in Congress it is because, under our system, special charters to banks, railways, ferries and other monopolies fall mainly within the power of State, and not of federal, legislation. But far too largely are kindred powers yet exercised by Congress; and it is especially true of that class of its legislation which is represented by private bills. The fathers made no provision in respect of private legislation, because in their time none was needed. They adopted that which was necessary for self-government could do no wrong and should not, therefore, be sued, and left Congress to determine upon the rights and claims which individuals had upon its justice or liberality. In the early days of Congress, when little business, an intelligent consideration of such claims by Congress was not impossible. But as population and wealth and industries have increased these claims have risen to a mountain and a mass become of a nature which makes such consideration impossible. We have established already a court for a portion of those claims, but none the less we retain for the rest a determination which Congress is unable, but by days in every week—one-third of the entire time of the House of Representatives—is, by its rules, given to the consideration of private business; that is, to bills for payments of money, or grants of some, or some form of privilege, to private persons. These claims are first referred to a committee of ten or so, who in turn refer them to some one member, who makes his examination and report as directed by the applicant, and reports the bill back to the committee, who, if they approve it, report it to the House, by whom, after brief discussion, it is passed or rejected. All this is usually done as a matter of course, no opposing interest being heard, without any general publicity, without any oral examination of witnesses, without any check against fraud and without any prescribed rules or regulations.

That such a determination of claims should necessarily result in great abuses is unavoidable. It is hardly too much to say that a person with a just claim upon Congress might almost as well be without it, and that no one with an unjust claim, if only plausible, persistent and needy, need be without some hope of success.

Now, in nearly all civilized countries this miserable system has been abandoned, and tribunals have been established to hear in the open day, examine and pass upon, the claims made upon the Government. The United States, although of all governments least fitted by the nature of its legislature to properly determining such claims, still retains the system of determining them, not by its courts, but by its Legislature. All our experience and observation show that nothing can be more unjust than the action of the government here.

Beyond this such claims furnish the chief source of corruption in Congress. Public measures must be mainly determined with reference to public ends, and therefore rarely present an individual or personal opportunity for corruption. But with private measures the reverse is true, and if members of the Congress are ever corrupted or purposely misled, or advantage taken of their ignorance and haste and pluck and luck, experience has shown that it is invariably in connection with these or kindred measures of private legislation.

A court of some sort should be established to which every private claim now submitted to Congress for special action of Congress should be referred, and no dollar should be paid on such claims without the judgment and sanction of such court first obtained. Millions would thus be saved to the government; justice, to maintain which is the first end of government, would be secured to deserving suitors; weeks of time in every session would be gained for the public business, and Congress would be relieved from the most dangerous of all the influences that surround it for evil. This simple change should be made, and this change the democratic party should propose. It would be in strict accord with its general principle of limitation upon the power of government. The recommendation of such a change should come from it, and come at once, without longer waiting or greater necessity. It will then be a reform presented and not a new issue and present a fresh question upon which to divide men, with reference to which they can take sides without being met by the cry of "Confederate" or the shout of "secession." It would be a reform in the direction most in our government is the growth of the Executive patronage.

GROWTH OF THE EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

So little was this foreseen that the fathers made no provision for it whatever. The first Congress spent weeks discussing the power of the President to remove from office. Now, between 80,000 and 90,000 persons hold office under the President, and I reckon each office-holder as controlling, through his family or friends, in order to keep himself in place, three votes beside his own, we shall then have between 300,000 and 400,000 votes under the direct control of the President—a number more than sufficient to control both nominations and elections, and a reason which our fathers did not have for making the President ineligible to re-election. This enormous patronage and control—far greater than that of the monarch of any civilized government in the world, except the Czar—is under our system centralized and made the spoil of our national election. Having thus united all these prizes in one common lot, the country is divided into two great parties, which struggle for its control. How bitter this struggle, first for nomination within each party and then between the two parties for election, we are this year witnessing. That the party which, after such a struggle, wins the control should insist upon exercising it is most natural. To denounce this as "to the victors belong the spoils" becomes a necessity, if we will have spoils. When, therefore, men talk of "Civil Service Reform," based upon examination and fitness of candidates, while they propose no change in the constitutional upon the will of an Executive chosen for the very purpose of distributing this patronage among his party, they talk of an impossibility. Although to make the President ineligible but for a single term would be something toward correcting this growing and most dangerous evil, we shall thoroughly correct it only when we change the system; when we distribute to localities the election of their own officers, and to the localities; when we make the tenure of subordinate employés in office permanent.

There are 40,000 postmasters. Why should not they be chosen in some way by the locality in which they serve? I have long thought that if the power was reserved to the Postmaster General to suspend at pleasure, but to remove for cause only, postmasters—at least in the larger offices—it would be well to be chosen by popular vote. But if not chosen by the people of their respective districts they might be appointed by the State or county or township or municipal authorities. It would be for consideration, also, whether, instead of the general declarations in favor of honesty, efficiency, economy and reform, which all favor and for

ment the principles of the constitution to new conditions is to continue it, not to change it. Indeed, true consistency is to be found in adherence to principles, not to methods. He is not the consistent man who never changes, but he who seeks to carry out his principles by adapting his methods of action to the varying condition of things about him.

If the mariner were to sail always before the wind or always against it he would be no more consistent than as the wind, and the credit that he would claim to himself for going always free or always on the wind would be unfounded and puerile. He is the consistent mariner who, starting for a given port, adapts his vessel to the changing elements which surround him, bent through all his action on a constant end. So will the democratic party show itself most in accord with and worthy of those who founded it, when, recognizing the changes in the condition of the country which now exist, and the revolution which the growth of numbers and wealth and means of intercommunication have produced, it shall seek to adapt its action to the present condition of things, and, by new measures for the limitation and localization of the powers of government, do its part toward new securing free and pure and just government.

"THE MAN THE PLATFORM."

I know that it has been said, and, among others, I believe by you, sir, that in this campaign "the man should be the platform." And certainly, so far as better administration is concerned, a man whose record and character are so known and established that all men may be certain of his worth, will be a platform. Yet this would, after all, only assure such reform as is possible from good administration. But our evils are beyond mere administration; they arise from a defective system, which gives opportunities to corrupt practices and abuses which not the wisest nor the purest nor the ablest Executive can, except measurably, prevent.

If the democratic party is to live permanently it will be because it supports measures the adoption of which will bring about substantial and permanent reform. With such measures it will in time regain and retain that control of the country which it long possessed. It may even on this occasion regain that control without them. But without them its success will be but a temporary triumph, which will establish nothing for the future and give no assurance of permanent success. Jefferson founded the democratic party; Madison and Jackson carried it forward. But neither they nor all of them were the party. It was a party founded upon principles and was, therefore, greater than any man in the party. For sixty years, with but three brief interruptions, it controlled the federal government. And they were the years of our highest national welfare and prosperity. Its principles are eternal. But to properly apply those principles to the situation of the hour is a duty changing with the time. To say that we will now only apply those principles as our fathers applied them in their day would be as idle as for a man to say he would only wear the clothes he wore as a child. When we realize the difference between the condition of the country of our day and of theirs, and are ready by direct limitation of the powers of Congress and of the Executive to seek the end they sought, instead of seeking it merely by strict construction of the constitution, we shall find the people no longer alarmed by the dangers which they now believe, no matter how erroneously, must result from such construction, and ready to act with us. We may thus unite once more all of true democratic principles, however separated by the exceptional events of late years, and enable that party to resume and continue that control of the country it so long exercised to its own credit and the highest public good. I remain, dear sir, faithfully yours,

CLARKSON N. POTTER.

## WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY.

New Haven *Palladium*:—"Mr. Tilden's chances of the nomination at St. Louis are not so good as they were a week ago."

St. Joe (Mo.) *Herald*:—"Hayes' leg is buried on a Southern battle field, but the remainder of his body is 'marching on.'"

Doylestown (Pa.) *Democrat*:—"The bungling convention will pass into our political history, and only be remembered with contempt."

New Orleans *Picayune*:—"Morton and Conkling are also politically dead, and their epitaph will be:—They hated not wisely, but too well."

Scranton (Pa.) *Republican*:—"In the sense that our candidates are mediocre we enter the campaign heartily and without fear of the result."

Elmira (N. Y.) *Gazette*:—"Republican journals find it hard work to stir up any enthusiasm for their dishwater ticket. It doesn't take worth a cent."

Cincinnati *Commercial*:—"Governor Hayes is expected to tone up the platform in his letter of acceptance and supply omissions by emphatic words."

Boston *Post*:—"It appears that it was Hayes who saved the country, and not Grant. There's nothing like a Presidential campaign for discovering heroes."

Baltimore *Gazette*:—"What are needed at St. Louis are less enthusiasm, less strategy, less music and less whiskey; but more earnestness, sincerity and brains."

New Orleans *Bulletin*:—"Wheeler will answer passably well as the tail to the republican Presidential kite. He will detract nothing from the strength of Hayes."

New Orleans *Times*:—"The ticket is not only strong, but the men must be conceded reasonably good, and the St. Louis Convention must look well to its selections if it expects to beat Hayes and Wheeler."

Fredericksburg (Va.) *News*:—"'Hyena,' 'Bully,' 'Ananias' Blaine had better retire from 'the theatre of public affairs' and practice 'the dramatic art' in the provincial towns. He has not been a success."

Newark (N. J.) *Journal*:—"We have unbounded belief that at St. Louis next week the hope of the nation will be grandly realized. In a word, what was left undone at Cincinnati will be well done at St. Louis."

Albany *Argus*:—"The manifest policy for the democracy, then, is to take the war path, to nominate candidates who have deserved the fear and hatred of thieves,' and to wage an aggressive and relentless warfare to drive them from power."

Springfield *Republican*:—"The party might have done better for itself and by the country. But it has done worse in the recent past; so much worse that this good natured, gentlemanly Mr. Hayes, by contrast, becomes almost a subject for devout gratitude."

Worcester (Mass.) *Press*:—"It is yet too early to express an opinion as to the strength of the national republican ticket in the approaching contest. There is at present little enthusiasm in the republican party over the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler."

New Haven *Register*:—"St. Louis is next in order. Let it be the ablest democratic statesman—a man of unsullied honor and integrity—and one of such commanding ability and experience in public life as to secure the confidence of the people everywhere."

Newark (N. J.) *Courier*:—"One of the very best things done by the Cincinnati Convention was the rejection of the Spencer delegation from Alabama. That delegation represented the worst possible carpet bag element, and its admission would have doomed the party in that State."

Montreal (Can.) *Gazette*:—"If the republicans, therefore, have not every reason to be satisfied, they may comfort themselves with the reflection that their agony is over, and that a foolish choice at St. Louis next week may place them on more than equal footing with their opponents."

Washington *Evening Star*:—"Ohio men who know Governor Hayes well say that his talents and abilities are of a much higher order than he has ever been credited with. He is so entirely unassuming and modest that only those thoroughly intimate with him are aware of his real capacity."

Utica (N. Y.) *Observer*:—"We have no desire to underestimate the strength of the republican candidates; but unless we greatly mistake the signs of the times the ticket that 'unites all the factions' will prove to be a very weak ticket. All the factions will unite in permitting somebody besides themselves to do the work of the campaign."

## HOW GOVERNOR HAYES RECEIVED THE NEWS.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.]

Governor Hayes remained in his office all day, quietly viewing the situation and receiving as unconcerned as if he was not a candidate. When the sixth ballot was announced, showing that he was steadily increasing, he exhibited signs of nervousness, and when the result of the seventh ballot and his nomination was announced to him his face turned almost perfectly white, and it was several minutes before he seemed able to speak, as it still doubting and believing like news too good to be true. He appeared as a facts and expressed a desire to see the figures. The matter was fully settled by the arrival of a message from the telegraph operator. Then the people began to join in extending their congratulations.

## SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Yesterday afternoon a party of gentlemen went to the Sea View Driving Park, New Dorp, for the purpose of timing their horses. As they were about to leave the park one of their number went into the pool stand, and was horrified at finding the body of a man lying in a pool of blood. The deceased was apparently a Frenchman, about thirty years of age, and well dressed. Lying by his side was a seven chambered revolver, with two of the chambers discharged. Upon examining the deceased two bullet wounds were found in his left side. Coroner Lee was notified, and held an inquest, the jury finding that the deceased came to his death by pistol shot wounds inflicted by his own hand.

A watchmaker named S. Fry, residing on the Hackensack Plank Road, N. J., attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. Financial difficulties are understood to be the cause of the rash act. Hopes are entertained that he will recover.

Yesterday afternoon Daniel Mop, aged thirty-five, of No. 35 Baxter street, a laborer, attempted suicide in the saloon of Thomas Stack, No. 29 Baxter street, by swallowing an ounce of laudanum. An alarm was given, and he was taken to the Sixth precinct station in Franklin street, and thence to the New York Hospital in Chambers street. He will recover.

# POET AND JOURNALIST.

## The Commemorative Vase Presented to William Cullen Bryant.

## A BEAUTIFUL TESTIMONIAL.

## An Enthusiastic Reception to the Venerable Poet.

The ceremony of presenting the silver vase, commemorative of his eightieth birthday, to William Cullen Bryant attracted to Chickering Hall last evening one of the most brilliant assemblages that was ever gathered together in this city. Long before the hour fixed for the beginning of the ceremony had arrived every seat on the main floor of the hall was occupied, and by eight o'clock even the galleries were crowded. The learned professions were fully represented and many ladies were present to lend a charm to the occasion.

THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Among the distinguished persons present were Charles O'Conor, Peter Cooper, A. A. Low, Daniel Huntington, John Taylor Johnson, William H. Appleton, Joseph H. Choate, Frederick Sturges, J. Pierpont Morgan, George Cobert Ward, Hy W. Fellows, Howard Crosby, J. G. Holland, Theodore Roosevelt and F. A. P. Barnard. It was a few moments after eight o'clock when Mr. Bryant was conducted to a seat on the stage by Dr. Samuel Osgood, the chairman of the committee. The entire audience rose as the venerable poet made his appearance and greeted him with a hearty outburst of applause, which was unmistakable in its warmth. After Mr. Bryant had taken his seat Dr. Osgood made a few preliminary remarks concerning the occasion which had drawn so many of Mr. Bryant's friends together, concluding by presenting Mr. Whitehouse, who represented the silversmiths who had designed and modelled the vase. Mr. Whitehouse made a very neat little speech on behalf of the firm, and alluded feelingly to the enthusiasm with which the men who had been intrusted with the work on the vase had performed their task "for the sake of the charming poet whom they all admired." He created considerable merriment by reminding his hearers that the men who really did all the labor on a work of art like the vase that was about to be unveiled seldom or ever got any credit for their pains or were seldom even heard of, and in order to make an exception to a general rule, he said that the men who had done the designing, modelling, and in fact the entire work of the vase, were present, and he felt certain they would not be overlooked in the general praisegivings. At the request of Dr. Osgood, the five workmen who were on the stage stood up, and the audience gave them round after round of applause. All this time the vase had remained veiled, standing on a purple covered stand in the centre of the stage just to the left and a little to the rear of where Mr. Bryant was seated. As soon as the workmen had resumed their seats Mr. Whitehouse lifted the veil and the vase stood revealed, under the bright flood from the chandeliers overhead, in all its beauty. All eyes were riveted on it in an instant, and for a second or so the utmost quiet prevailed, as though each one was giving it a critical examination; then suddenly, as if by common concert, the audience broke out into the most hearty applause, which was again and again renewed. Mr. Osgood came forward after silence had been restored and said:—

RECEIVING THE VASE FROM THE WORKMEN.

MR. WHITEHOUSE AND FELLOW ARTISTS AND WORKMEN—Your speech is short, but your art is long, and this beautiful work of your heads and hands speaks louder than any ambitious words and speaks for itself. In the name of the Bryant Testimonial Committee I thank you for your presence here to-night with this masterpiece of your taste and skill. The design is apt and original, worthy of the subject and the occasion. The work is careful and exquisite, and every line and feature of it speaks of all of that some of us know from observation, that heart as well as time has gone into your toil, and that you have entered into the spirit of this commemorative gift to the patriarch of American letters. You have not only done honor to yourselves but to your art—even to the ancient and honorable art of the goldsmith and the silversmith—and you have done your part to put it where it belongs in the fellowship of useful and beautiful arts. All the arts belong together, and it has been said that art is one while its instruments are many. Art is one and its aim is to give life and force to knowledge, and to render into action God's thought, which is light. The spirit of the living God that called the Cosmos out of chaos, and who is ever making the many into one, is the great Master of Arts, and has given your craft of metal workers especial commission, as when of old He called Bezaleel, the son of Uri, to his service and said:—I have filled him with the spirit of God, in wisdom and in understanding, and in knowledge and in all manner of workmanship, to devise cunning works, to work in gold and in silver and in brass, and in cutting of stones to set them, and in carving of timber, to work in all manner of workmanship." Why wonder at

THE CONSECRATION OF YOUR CRAFT?

Why make light of your art, which now, as in the time of the old Jewish temple, is consecrated to worship and interpret the affections of the household, the loyalty of the nation, the wisdom of the schools and the sanctities of the altar? How much of the mind and heart of mankind has been perpetuated in gold and silver and bronze and precious stones? From the plain gold ring and the christening token to the seal of covenants and cup of communion, how your work rises in dignity, and lifts the metals of the earth toward the soul of man and the image of God! How much of high history lives in metal work, and how many noble statues of sages, prophets and heroes rise before us to-night as we add this memorial work of yours to the treasures of art and to the annals of culture!

One thought more and I close this acknowledgment. Your work is honorable to yourself and your art, and in connection with your presence here it tells upon the future of humanity and the progress of civilization. You are here, artists and workmen, with your wives and children, and your employers are with you, and we see all unite in the generous spirit of the occasion, and this be a prophecy of the good future of labor in its relations with skill and capital. Many perplexing questions are connected with this subject, and I cannot argue them now. It is a favorite and powerful mistake that have so often wrecked labor in the name of friendship and betrayed the workman with a kiss. The age of true co-operation must come, and this beautiful work is one of the signs of its promise. A hundred years ago Adam Smith, who had been greatly perplexing many on the ground of moral sentiment, published his "Wealth of Nations," that great charter of the dignity of labor, and that same year Benjamin Franklin, who had taught workmen sobriety and thrift, signed the Declaration of Independence. Adam Smith and Franklin are in the air here to-night, and they help us in our presentation of this vase to William Cullen Bryant, who wears their mantle in his purpose and his thought.

Let the workmen stand in hope that I cannot speak, and I leave to the organist, who has the Bunker Hill blood and name that went through the fire of battle, to touch the notes of love and life that mean the peace of nations, the fellowship of the arts and the brotherhood of mankind.

Mr. George W. Warren, the organist, then played "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic airs, after which Dr. Osgood rose and addressed Mr. Bryant, who remained standing during the delivery of the address. Dr. Osgood said:—

PRESENTING THE VASE TO MR. BRYANT.

MR. BRYANT:—We and our children have received many and precious gifts from you, Mr. Bryant, and now we ask you to receive from us, not in return, but to express our obligation. This piece of silver means you and what we owe to you, and as we now present it we take the liberty to interpret its significance.

This occasion is the sequel and fulfilment of our interview with you November 3, 1874, when, headed by Mr. Jonathan Sturges, your old and devoted friend, whose name now brightens the record of our best citizens, noblest patriots and most humane and godly man, we paid our respects to you upon the eightieth anniversary of your birthday, and announced to you this tribute of honor. This work of art has thus a memorial meaning, and it records the more than three score years of your life, and makes your age stand for the age in which we live.

Permit us then, first of all, to salute in you the goodly spirit of the age which you represent, and to see in the work which we now offer to the nineteenth century looking down upon us from your honored head.

You came into this troubled world at a signal period, when mighty forces were in deadly conflict, and you have done your work as a scholar and a gentleman, a true maker, an assailant of tyranny and a champion of law, a leader of light and liberty and of reverence and faith. When you were born Robespierre and his crew had just fallen under the guillotine, and

NAPOLEON WAS A YOUNG ADVENTURER,

writing of "life as a flimsy dream soon to be over," and suspected of sympathizing with the destructives. He lived to be First Consul, then Emperor and to boast of putting the crown of empire on his head with his own hand. He has gone, and the second and the third Napoleon after him. You have lived to assist in putting upon the head of revolution the crown of order, and in our second or renewed republic you have made your watchfulness for the rights and defence of the oppressed, in the restraint of the proud, in "breaking the shackles" of the slave and bringing master and servant, rich and poor, under the rule of equal law. We salute in you this good spirit of the age, and we find a part in its literature as well as its law. When you came into the world the storm spirits were abroad in letters, and were rising in number and power, in spite of the reaction against the reign of terror. Byron was a child of eight years and Shelley an infant of two, and Coleridge and Wordsworth, young men of twenty-four, were still in the unrest and frenzy of radicalism, and had neither found each other nor the faith and love that so exalted them and the new literature which they founded. The masters of German literature, Goethe and Schiller, were friends and fellow workers, but little known to the great world, and with hardly a public to appreciate in the Germany that had been so much under the thought as well as the power of Frederick the Great. Your life belongs to the great record, and you rank with the spirits of light and reconciliation that led on the Renaissance from the night of bigotry and scepticism. You belong to the goodly company who, with Wordsworth and his fellows, opened to men the life of nature and the truth of God. It is a simple fact for me to say that you began our new American literature, and that, although not eldest in years, you are eldest in authorship among the poets of America.

We salute you this as a representative of our home literature as well as of the culture of the age. Great names had gone before, and the Revolution produced masters of prose speech under the lead of Franklin, their chief, and Jefferson, Madison, Jay, Hamilton and their associates in his company. As we pay our respects to you, the poets and authors whom you have known and honored stand with you, and they that have passed away speak to us again. Irving, Cooper, Halleck, Verplanck, Prescott and all are here, and the living join in honor to the dead. Dana, now on the threshold of fourscore and ten years, Longfellow, Whittier and Emerson, rich in genius as ripe in years, with the brilliant fellowship of younger poets, come before us now and win our gratitude for their treasures of beauty and wisdom.

HOW PURE OUR POETS HAVE BEEN IN LIFE

and how pure the speech which they have set to music for the tongue of the nation! You, sir, have done more than we can say to form our language, and we who have caught pure diction as well as stirring thought and winning sentiment from your poems in our school days are glad indeed to set our thanks before you in the expressive gift with its lessons from the nature that you have carefully noted, the country that you have served and the literature that you have formed.

One thing let us say which this vase signifies by its Greek severity and by its Gothic lines of interlacing branches and upward pointing. This means the union of the Greek genius with the Hebrew faith, the culture that delights in nature and humanity and the faith that never forgets the God over all, never loses the great first cause in pantheist visions or humanitarian pride. There may be more delirium and inebriation in other schools of poetry, whether in sensual mazes or mystical absorption, but we part with our birthright when we desert the God of our fathers and set nature or man on His throne. We congratulate you that in the whole round of your service as poet, journalist, historian, jurist, teacher of political and social science, you have stood by essential ethics and never deserted the faith.

It only remains for me to say that this gift expresses also our respect and affection for you as our friend and fellow citizen. Many offerings, great and small, are in this piece of silver, and they come from all parts of the country, not without complaint that more was not called for. We who live in and around bulkhead line of double track railroad, for the purpose of connecting all the railways terminating in this city with our wharves and warehouses, and thus furnish a means for salvaging, receiving and directly transferring merchandise, without the slow, tedious and expensive process of frequent loading, unloading, carting through crowded streets or lighterage about the harbor—which prevailed at that time and still prevails in this city. During the past two years this and other committees of the association have collected and published a vast amount of statistics showing that the cities which are provided with improved terminal facilities have rapidly increased their commerce at the expense of New York, where they are not provided. A few weeks since the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company applied to the Board of Aldermen for permission to divert a line of cars, the use of dummy engines over the track of the Belt Line Railroad, to and from their own track in Canal street and their new freight depot in West Barclay street, during certain hours when but little, if any, obstruction would be occasioned to the usual business of that locality. The subject came before the committee for consideration, and after due deliberation we addressed the Board of Aldermen, on the 10th inst., resting briefly some of the disadvantages of the present condition of things, and recommending that, as a temporary extension of transportation facilities, pending the adoption of a more comprehensive public improvement such as we have alluded to, would tend to simplify and cheapen transfers, every proper facility be granted the said railroad company in the direction indicated. We also earnestly urged that no exclusive right or privilege of any kind should debar other railroad companies from like rights and privileges, or that might hereafter embarrass the construction of a line of railroad on the 50th line, and now, after further and due deliberation, your committee respectfully present the following points for your consideration, viz.:—

*First*—That the charter of the Belt Line Railroad Company provides for the transfer of freight, and from communication had with that company we are led to believe they are disposed to serve the commercial interests of New York, as well as their own interests, by extending to those of our trunk lines that may wish to use their track the necessary facilities of way upon equal terms and conditions.

*Second*—That at certain points on the East River, where suitable round can be had for the purpose, the several trunk lines might erect joint receiving depots, where their cars can be loaded during the day and at evening moved around to the floats for crossing the Hudson River, and in the case of the New York Central, to their track in Canal street. Such facilities on the East River, in addition to the present and proposed facilities on the Hudson River side, would relieve the principal ferry slips and steamship landings in easy or direct communication with all of our railways, thus dispensing with an immense amount of expensive and annoying carting through and across the city, and greatly reduce the liability of losses from damage, theft and other causes.

*Third*—That under proper and convenient regulations the transfer of cars for loading and of loaded cars can be effected, during certain hours, by the use of dummy engines, so that very little, if any, embarrassment would be caused to any material interest whatever, while the great and paramount interests of commerce would be eminently served.

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## CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

THE TERMINAL FACILITIES OF NEW YORK—WHAT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RAILROADS, STEAMSHIP LINES AND MERCHANTS THINK OF THE DECAY IN COMMERCE.

Yesterday a very important meeting of the Cheap Transportation Association was held, at which a most important report was made by the Committee on Terminal Facilities. There were present Messrs. B. P. Baker, John F. Henry, A. B. Miller, Theodore F. Lees, J. B. Robinson, William H. Guion and others of the association; Messrs. Rutter and Chauncey M. Depew, of the New York Central road; Mr. Bylls, of the Erie; Salem H. Wales, of the Dock Commission; an officer of the Belt Line Railroad and a number of shippers, representatives of steamship lines and warehousemen. The following summary of the object of the meeting and resolutions explains itself:—

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION—

As you are aware, this meeting was called to consider the question of using the tracks of the Belt Railroad for transferring freight cars about a portion of the water front of this city.

The committee, who have given the subject of the local transfer of merchandise and the question of transportation ever since the organization of this association submit the following recommendations touching this subject, and ask for them your careful consideration. At a meeting of the Board, held January 29, 1874, the Committee on Terminal Facilities submitted a report setting forth the comparative transferring facilities of other cities—viz., New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore—also the facilities possessed by these cities for conducting business and the efforts and measures employed for improving such facilities. Especial prominence was given the facts that in Boston a comprehensive plan of improvements had been adopted, comprising the construction of long wharves, connecting with the harbor, and the granting, upon liberal terms, to the railways centring there, the privilege of extending their tracks and connecting with such warehouses.

Also, that in the spring of 1873 the city government of Philadelphia had decided "to open up and widen Delaware avenue from Vine street to Chestnut street for the purpose of placing thereon a double track railway, with turnouts, to be run into existing warehouses and on the adjacent wharves." Also, that they had progressed further than Philadelphia in bringing ship, car and warehouse together, the railroads actually running upon streets lateral with the water front.

In our report, submitted at that time, and embodying a specific recital of the improvements made and contemplated by other cities, we earnestly advocated, as one of the necessities of the hour, the improvement of our docks and water front, the erection of substantial warehouses upon permanent wharves or piers, and the construction, along the new bulkhead line of a double track railroad, for the purpose of connecting all the railways terminating in this city with our wharves and warehouses, and thus furnish a means for salvaging, receiving and directly transferring merchandise, without the slow, tedious and expensive process of frequent loading, unloading, carting through crowded streets or lighterage about the harbor—which prevailed at that time and still prevails in this city. During the past two years this and other committees of the association have collected and published a vast amount of statistics showing that the cities which are provided with improved terminal facilities have rapidly increased their commerce at the expense of New York, where they are not provided. A few weeks since the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company applied to the Board of Aldermen for permission to divert a line of cars, the use of dummy engines over the track of the Belt Line Railroad, to and from their own track in Canal street and their new freight depot in West Barclay street, during certain hours when but little, if any, obstruction would be occasioned to the usual business of that locality. The subject came before the committee for consideration, and after due deliberation we addressed the Board of Aldermen, on the 10th inst., resting briefly some of the disadvantages of the present condition of things, and recommending that, as a temporary extension of transportation facilities, pending the adoption of a more comprehensive public improvement such as we have alluded to, would tend to simplify and cheapen transfers, every proper facility be granted the said railroad company in the direction indicated. We also earnestly urged that no exclusive right or privilege of any kind should debar other railroad companies from like rights and privileges, or that might hereafter embarrass the construction of a line of railroad on the 50th line, and now, after further and due deliberation, your committee respectfully present the following points for your consideration, viz.:—

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# BOILER EXPLOSION.

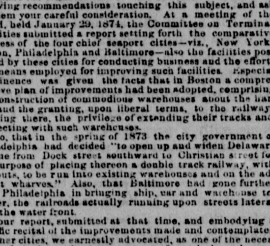
## Three Men Killed on the Tugboat H. K. Workman.

## MANY NARROW ESCAPES.

### One Vessel Blown to Pieces and Another Sunk.

Shortly before six o'clock yesterday morning a terrible accident occurred at pier 39 North River, by which three lives were lost and a considerable amount of property was destroyed. The tugboat H. W. Workman lay moored nearly opposite the foot of Vestry street, and adjoining the dock where the Albany day boats land. On one side is the Laight street dumping ground of the Street Cleaning Department, near which were three scows filled with garbage and sweepings ready to be towed out to sea. On the other side is a grain elevator. The Workman lay beside the canal boat Julia Sheppard, with its bow pointing toward West street.

The following diagram shows the pier and the position of the boats:—




W, shed on which the body was blown.
X, dock in which the boats lay.
Y, street cleaning dump.
Y, grain elevator.
a, the tug H. W. Workman.
b, the canal boat Julia Sheppard.
c, the canal boat Earl Forreste.

On board the Workman were Kneeland Wright, the cook; Cornelius Ferdon, a visitor, and Alexander Reid, the fireman, who was acting as engineer.

At about ten minutes to six o'clock a terrific explosion occurred, and the huge iron boiler separated into a dozen different pieces, which were sent flying through the air in every direction. A cloud of steam swept upward, enveloping for a moment the huge pieces of flying metal, and then revealed what was left of the Workman—a total wreck. The crashing of the pieces as they fell was heard for blocks around, and the water was covered with the floating débris of the wreck. Pieces of wood, fragments of bottles and chairs, tattered mattresses, clothing, cooking utensils and quantities of articles too numerous to mention lay tossing in the tide, which swelled and lashed against the pier. To enhance the dramatic vividness of the scene were the late occupants of the Julia Sheppard, Captain Charles Hopkins and wife, bravely struggling for their lives, while their boat was sinking. Their efforts were at last successful, for, with the timely assistance of Officer Lyman, of the steamboat squad, they were saved.

THE FATE OF THE THREE UNFORTUNATES

on board the Workman was beyond doubt, but no one saw a trace of any of them. Wright, the cook, who weighed 200 pounds, was, however, afterward found, a horrible, mangled sight, lying on the roof of pier 38, a distance of about 400 feet from the scene of the explosion. The face was recognizable, but the lower part of the body was torn and crushed in a sickening manner. The bones were broken and the left side was torn open from hip to shoulder. As yet no traces have been obtained of his companions, although the river has been dragged and the débris to a large extent removed. Doubtless they were hurled seaward a distance of several hundred feet.

Strange to say, the vest of the unfortunate cook was torn from his body and afterward found floating in the dock. In one of the pockets was his watch, which had escaped injury.

The head piece of the boiler was hurled on the roof of the five story tenement No. 72 Beach street, and another portion, weighing 400 pounds, sunk through the roof of No. 378 Washington street, two blocks away, making

# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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VOLUME XLI.....NO. 173


## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. FIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. W. J. Florence.

GILMORE'S GARDEN. GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARK THEATRE. THE KERRY GOW, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE. UNDER BAIL, at 8 P. M.

CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES, at 8 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THE DOGS, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. THE YOKES FAMILY, at 8 P. M.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1876.

*From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warm and clear or partly cloudy.*

*During the summer months the* HERALD *will be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.*

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—*For prompt and regular delivery of the* HERALD *by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.*

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were unsettled, feverish and depressed. The chief speculation was in the Western and coal carrying shares. Gold opened and closed at 112 1-2, with the majority of sales at 112 3-8. Government bonds were strong and active. Money on call loaned at 2 and 2 1-2 per cent. Railway bonds steady.

IT SEEMS CERTAIN at last that the Egyptians and the Abyssinians are no longer at war. They were not very much at war even in the heat of battle.

THE LYONS WORKMEN who are coming to the Centennial Exhibition will sail next week. Radical France will find them return with moderate republican ideas.

GENERAL LOGAN lost a splendid opportunity at Cincinnati. His place should have been among the commanders, and not among the buglers. General Logan is one of the great men of this generation, but he should never sink below the level of his greatness, as he did at Cincinnati.

ABDUCTION is not a common offence, but it is a crime so atrocious and revolting that it cannot be lightly punished whenever committed. Every parent will rejoice at the severity of the sentence imposed upon a man named Sala, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, for the abduction of a little girl from the upper part of the city.

OPPOSITION TO RAPID TRANSIT must obtain some more tangible reasons for its demands than the effect of the trains on the Elevated Railroad upon horses. If this reasoning was correct we would have to abandon our whole railroad system, for it is not only the trains on the elevated roads which frighten horses. It is astonishing that such a petty inquiry should be allowed to consume the time of the courts.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.—One of the great disadvantages from which our trade and commerce are suffering is the want of terminal facilities in this city. A plan has been suggested by which the tracks of the Belt Railroad are to be used for the purpose of moving freight cars, and yesterday the Cheap Transportation Association adopted a resolution asking the Board of Aldermen to grant the necessary permission for carrying this suggestion into effect. We trust the Board will act promptly. Until proper terminal facilities can be provided we must endure even an inconvenience of this kind in order to bring back our lost trade.

EXTRADITION WITH GREAT BRITAIN is at an end, and now England is to be the paradise of American rascals. English rogues, of course, will find safety in America, at least while the present Ministry continues to counsel the Empress Queen. The release of Brent, the Louisville forger, has shocked that sense of justice for which Englishmen are noted, and we could not state the whole matter at issue more strongly than the London *Times* put it yesterday. President Grant has fully recognized the duty imposed upon this government by the course of the English Ministry, and his message to Congress yesterday is a practical termination of the treaty. It is an action much to be regretted, but it was a necessity, and the fault is not ours.

Mr. BRYANT received the testimonial vase, so much talked of recently, at Chickering Hall last night. The anecdote the venerable poet related, in his response to the donors of the silver pitcher presented to the commanding officer of a New England volunteer company, is scarcely in point in reviewing this event, though on many similar presentations it would not be out of keeping. "Captain, here's the jug," with the response, "Ay, is that the jug?" is about all can be said on most occasions of this kind; but Mr. Bryant has lived so long and has served letters and society and politics so well that Dr. Osgood was justified in uttering all the kind words with which the jug was accompanied, and the poet in accepting them as a fit and true expression of the feeling which prompted the presentation of the vase itself.

### The Reform Issue in the Presidential Canvass.

We notice that several of our contemporaries, including some of the democratic journals that oppose Governor Tilden, are trying to maintain that reform has ceased to be a political force since the Cincinnati nominations. The argument they employ is so plausible that we will restate and examine it. It rests on the fact that the republicans who have been most clamorous for reform during the last two months have signified their intention to support Hayes. Since the nomination of Hayes is cordially accepted by that section of the republican party which preferred Bristow it is argued that there is no chance for democrats to draw reinforcements from the reform republicans, and that there would be no advantage in nominating a conspicuous representative of reform at St. Louis. The alleged fact is true, but the inference is hasty and unwarranted. It is true that republican reformers who wanted Bristow for their candidate have lost no time in going into the camp of Hayes and enlisting under his banner; and it is also true that the so-called independents, men who took part in the Fifth Avenue Conference, express no dissatisfaction with the Cincinnati nominations. Both of these classes of professed reformers will undoubtedly support Hayes, and no possible nomination at St. Louis will change the determination which they have so promptly formed. But it does not thence follow that the democratic party has nothing to gain by making reform the leading issue of the canvass.

We have seen no reason to change our opinion either of the Fifth avenue reformers, who assumed the title of independents, or of the sentimental republican politicians, like Mr. Curtis, who were Bristow men before the Cincinnati Convention and are Hayes men since. We have constantly maintained that the whole set are amateur politicians, who represent no constituency and have no hold upon the people. It makes little difference on which side they go, since they represent no votes but their own. The fact that they so readily support Hayes proves that their zeal for reform was a sentimental effervescence, mere froth on the surface of politics. They consisted of disaffected republicans who were seeking an excuse for rejoining the party, and the event has shown that a slight excuse was sufficient. The reputation of Governor Hayes is not identified with the cause of reform. His nomination is indorsed with as much ardor by President Grant and Mr. Blaine as by Mr. George William Curtis and the Massachusetts Bristow men. Practically it makes no difference where the small tribe of amateurs and political sentimentalists go; they could have led no considerable body of voters out of the republican party, and they are equally powerless to retain voters within it. They are mere bubbles on the sea of politics.

It is not what these rose-water politicians think of reform, but what the mass of voting citizens think of it, that measures its power as a political issue. Great political changes are not the work of leaders but of the people. In 1872, when so many republican leaders broke with their party, the democrats were more badly beaten than they ever were before. In 1874, without any accessions from the republican leaders, a great "tidal wave" of democratic successes swept over the country. The masses of the people are governed by motives very different from those of conspicuous men. They think little of consistency, reputation or the forfeiture of chances for office; they vote according to their real convictions whenever their convictions become strong. If they believed reform a vital necessity before the nomination of Hayes they will not vote for him against a candidate who has a better record on that subject. They will wait and see who is put at the head of the St. Louis ticket before committing themselves. The reform issue is not weakened at all by the precipitate retreat of the carpet knight politicians who took it into their special keeping. If there was any reason why the democrats should nominate a reform candidate before that reason has lost none of its force by the fact that the Bristow men have declared their acceptance of Hayes.

Governor Hayes is an honest man, and if a man equally honest but as little connected with any reform movement is nominated at St. Louis neither party will have anything to gain or lose by the agitation of that question. But if the Democratic Convention should nominate a vigorous reformer such a selection will win votes if the reform sentiment has taken a strong hold of the mass of the people. There are no trustworthy data for judging whether it has or not; the alacrity with which Mr. Bristow's late supporters have gone over to Hayes proves nothing one way or the other. They are political captains without any rank and file, and are too glad of any excuse for seeking shelter in the republican fold. But if the people desire reform in good earnest they will not be so easily satisfied. The real potency of the reform issue remains precisely the same as before the Cincinnati Convention. If the democratic party mounts it boldly it may win; it has but a slender chance of winning on any other issue. If this is to be the issue Governor Tilden is the strongest candidate, not because he is the most honest man in the democratic party, but because circumstances have made him the best representative of the reform issue. If this people desire to bear testimony to the supreme necessity of reform they can do so only through a candidate with a conspicuous reform record, just as during the war cheers for a soldier like Sheridan were an expression of loyalty. The first Napoleon once said "imagination rules the world," and a cause is best represented by a candidate who has become identified with it in the popular imagination. A vote for Governor Tilden would mean reform in the intention of the voter, but a vote for any other democratic candidate would mean little but allegiance to the party. If party allegiance is all the democrats have to depend upon or think it expedient to appeal to there are three or four candidates who would be as strong as Governor Tilden; but if there exists in the public mind a deep-seated desire for reform the democratic party can utilize it only by the nomination of Tilden. Between Bayard and Hayes or Thurman and Hayes, or Parker and Hayes, reformers would have nothing to choose; but between Tilden and Hayes the reform issue would be as sharply presented as the loyalty issue was ten years ago in the contest between Lincoln and McClellan. Tilden bears the scars and wears the trophies of a reformer; his claim to the nomination rests upon nothing else. If reform is to be the winning issue he is the candidate to represent it, for no other democrat has established a title to wear that cockade. It may turn out that the reform sentiment of the people, like that of the Fifth avenue sentimentalists and Bristow men, is merely skin deep, and if that be so Tilden would be no stronger than Bayard, who is personally more popular in the democratic party, and is as honest as the day; but if the masses of the people are bent on reform Tilden is the one man who would meet the requirements of the situation. It is for the assembled delegates at St. Louis to decide whether the state of the popular mind is such that reform could be made to eclipse all other issues. If so, Mr. Tilden is the winning candidate; if not, the battle will be fought on the old party questions, with a preponderance of chances in favor of the republican ticket.

The drift of democratic sentiment, so far as it can be gathered from the election of delegates to St. Louis, is in favor of making reform the cardinal issue, with Mr. Tilden as the standard bearer. He will enter the Convention with so much strength that only the two-thirds rule can defeat him. But his nomination would surrender Ohio, Indiana, and all the Western States, letting them go to the republicans by default, with the danger that the tide of republican victories in the West might react upon New York and give this State to the republicans. The democratic party stands "between the devil and the deep sea," in equal danger of losing the election by a Western revolt against Tilden and by the failure of any other candidate to carry the indispensable State of New York. It is idle for the democrats to think of recovering Ohio against Hayes, but if they give it up in advance a republican success in that State will do them less injury in New York than if they got beaten in Ohio after a strenuous contest. If there is any life and power in the reform issue the wisest course for the St. Louis Convention is to let Ohio go to Hayes by default and to nominate Tilden as the foremost representative of reform. Whether the St. Louis Convention will take this view of the canvass is doubtful; and even if it should the contest will be very close, with the chances in favor of the republican candidate. But if the St. Louis Convention discards the reform issue and rejects Tilden the party will find that "Jordan is a hard road to travel" in the election.

### The War on the Plains.

By a special telegram to the HERALD from the military camp on Goose Creek, Wy. T., we learn that a considerable body of friendly Indians, made up of warriors of the Crow, Nez Perces, Snake and Piegan tribes, have joined the expeditionary column now operating against the hostile Sioux under the command of General Crook. This auxiliary force will exercise an important influence on the issue of the campaign, because it supplies the necessary element which the regular column really needed in its scouting after the skulking enemy. The advance of the troops is necessarily slow and uncertain, because they are feeling their way through a country filled with cunning foes, who become visible only when a manifest advantage over their adversaries assures them of success.

The officers in command of the military columns now converging toward the supposed place of encampment of Sitting Bull are men who have the reputation of being experienced Indian fighters; but we are of the opinion that all their skill will be needed to entrap so wary a warrior as the chief of the Sioux, especially if their further advance is made in the fashion now adopted. General Melas complained during the early Napoleonic campaigns that the young leader of the republican armies knew nothing of war, and that he made frightful mistakes in tactics which were very annoying to his accomplished opponent, who, by the way, was always beaten by the ignorant blundering of Napoleon. The officers who are endeavoring to reconstruct the Sioux are liable to fall into the same error as General Melas, and by a strict adherence to military forms be led into traps by the wily Indians, whose tactics are simple, being to attack when they have the advantages of numbers and position and to run away when they have not. Two important facts are presented in our despatch, and one of these goes to show that General Gibbons was encamped near the Yellowstone River, only a short distance from a large Indian village under the control of Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, the noted Sioux chiefs. There is some reason to believe that General Gibbons was not aware of the immediate presence of his dangerous enemies, and if he was he deemed it prudent to wait for reinforcements before disturbing them. On the other hand, the Indian chiefs were certainly cognizant of the presence of General Gibbons, but felt themselves strong enough to await attack. The other important point is that, in attempting to cross a river, General Gibbons lost a large number of his horses, and the Sioux captured the ponies of his Indian scouts. This would indicate both activity and daring on the part of the Indians and augurs badly for the success of the campaign. The movement of General Crook's column northward from Fort Fetterman is likely to result in a failure to accomplish its object, which is to intercept the southward retreat of the Sioux, unless aided by the Fifth cavalry, which has just been ordered to move north from Fort Laramie along the Powder River trail, for Sitting Bull will probably give it the slip before the junction of the three columns can be effected in the Yellowstone Valley, and the summer season will be consumed in following that enterprising warrior all over the Western Plains.

OLD HAYSEED PARKER begins to loom up. It comes out as a part of his record that he is one of the best judges of turnips on the Jersey coast. "Farmer Joel" would sound well in the canvass, but so would "Uncle Sammy."

### Euphony in the Canvass.

When it was proposed to nominate Taft and Hartranft for the republican ticket we called attention to the fact that such a ticket would take all harmony out of the canvass. We showed that no poetic genius could grapple with Hartranft, and that any attempt to attune the name of the Attorney General would drive a rhyme daft. We had already shown the embarrassments attending the name of Conkling. And we are informed upon good authority that one reason why "our great American poet," as one of the colored brethren happily designated Mr. Curtis, did not support Mr. Conkling was because he could not fit him into a ballad. We recognize the right of any poet to oppose a candidate he cannot rhyme about, and we are surprised that Mr. Curtis, Mr. Dana or Mr. Lowell did not see the peril involved in Hayes and Wheeler. Gail Hamilton caught the situation of it when she said that Straw would be a good partner for Hayes. Gail Hamilton in the Convention would never have allowed Hayes to pass without a protest. As to Wheeler the case is even worse. The poetic mind at once reverts to "heeler" and "squealer," and although there were heelers and squealers enough at Cincinnati no loyal poet will dwell upon the fact in campaign verses. It may do for the democrats to say:—

Every heeler
Goes for Wheeler,

or

Hurrah for Wheeler,
The bully squealer.

But these are not the tones of victory. They might make capital with the temperance folk by calling him a "reeler," although this is a suggestion that will work both ways. Whatever we may say about Mr. Wheeler, we must not call him a double-dealer.

We are so anxious for a harmonious Centennial that we should be willing to join in a subscription to raise a million dollars to indemnify the poet who will rescue the republican party from the poetical abyss into which Hayes and Wheeler have thrown them. A good ringing campaign song, like "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," or "Here's to you, Harry Clay," would help the canvass. We trust that the democrats will be more prudent. It might be well for the Convention to appoint a committee on euphony to select names which would fill the trump of Fame. If such names cannot be found then it is only proper that the Convention should change the names of its candidates. The idea is a new one; but this is a free country, and we see no reason why the Convention should not, after selecting the candidates, give them musical democratic names. "Anything to win," is the true motto for a Convention. When the missionaries convert a heathen their first office is to call him after some good holy saint. Why should not the Conventions do the same? Why should not Tilden be compelled to drop the unlucky Samuel—the name of evil omen, the most unfortunate name in our political history, a name always defeated—and take one that had assurance of victory? Why not call him Andrew Jackson at once? If the democrats would take hold of this question and nominate Mr. Tilden by the name of Andrew Jackson they would carry Pennsylvania. Take Uncle Bill Allen. The generation which has read Macaulay and rejoices in Longfellow and Tennyson will never sing Bill Allen into the White House. They might as well be expected to sing "Tommy Dodd" or "The Ham Fat Man." Bill Allen, like Bill Wheeler, belongs to the comic vocalist school of poetry, and Byron himself could not rescue them. Think of Childe Harold apostrophizing the ex-Governor of Ohio:—

The stirring memory of a thousand years,
And Bill Allen's fame rings in each clansman's ears.

Or think of his lyre addressing the republican ticket thus:—

Honor to Hayes and Wheeler! o'er whose early tomb
Tears, big tears, gushed from the rough soldier's lid.

The thing is impossible. And yet, if Mr. Allen could be nominated under the name of George Washington or Thomas Jefferson, how different a canvass we should have!

The more this matter is considered the more important it will become. The Democratic Convention does not have poets like Lowell, Dana, Curtis, to whom such questions could be referred, but it has a great orator and student of Demosthenes in Mayor Wickham, a profound Shakespearian critic in ex-Senator Pierce, of Brooklyn, and a biblical scholar of rare attainments, whose familiarity with sacred things never deserts him even in moments of high anger, in Alderman McMullin, of Philadelphia. If the Convention will only submit this whole question to Wickham, Pierce and McMullin, they will mature a plan which will outflank the republicans, take advantage of their monotonous, prosaic, commonplace candidates, and open a new departure. The Honorable John Morrissey is not a member of the Convention, but he will be present. As a good democrat, a fine Greek student and thoroughly acquainted with time and measure and feet and other necessary elements in prosody, the councils of Mr. Morrissey would be invaluable. Let the democrats give us a harmonious ticket.

THE TIME FOR MAGNANIMITY.—Mr. Curtis is so valuable a quality in politics that we do not like to see him spoil his record as an eloquent and courageous man by anything that looks like unfairness. As soon as the Convention was over he proclaimed that for Mr. Blaine he had feelings of "the sincerest admiration and esteem." Yet he voted against Mr. Blaine at Cincinnati, and in doing so said that he was afraid he would not be a good candidate. Now, why will not Mr. Curtis say something kind about Mr. Conkling? He helped to defeat Mr. Conkling. He knows his high and noble qualities, and he wants to harmonize the party. Mr. Curtis, by some proper recognition of the Senator, can make his reputation as a generous as well as a courageous man, and at the same time pave the way to his nomination for Governor.

THE FUTURE IN POLITICS.—George E. Pugh says "there is no future in politics." We do not pretend to say what will be the situation four years from now. Curtis may be rallying the Conkling forces. Fenton may be championing Cornell. Arthur and Tom Murphy may be at the head of a reformed Tammany Hall. God alone knows! In politics nothing is of less moment than yesterday or of more moment than to-morrow. But, so far as the future is concerned, no candidate comes out of the Cincinnati Convention with so fine a record as Conkling. It is as clear and hard as adamant. The waves of defamation have only whitened it. It is for Mr. Conkling to have a future in politics as high and commanding as that of Macon or Calhoun or Sumner. His experience as the leader of an administration will be an advantage to him, and in every respect a priceless one if, on the 4th of March next, he goes one step higher and serves the country at the expense of the party.

### Another Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Yesterday's catastrophe on the North River is but the repetition for the ten thousandth time of the production of similar effects from similar causes. For the sake of humanity in general, and apart from the natural sympathy we must entertain for the victims of this appalling calamity, we have reason to regret the death of all the towboat's crew that could have thrown any light on the cause of the explosion, because it is only by the knowledge and experience that can be gained concerning the predisposing conditions that attend such accidents that we can hope to avert their repetition. Fortunately some intelligent eye-witnesses of the disaster furnish a clew to the nature of its direct cause, and this, we are satisfied, was the over pressure of steam in the boiler. How that undue pressure came to be created or permitted must necessarily remain forever in doubt, for the only witnesses that could inform us on the subject are dead. It, therefore, only remains for us to surmise what these fatal causes were, basing our opinions on the meagre evidence that could be furnished by those who witnessed the accident.

The violence of the explosion, which completely demolished the tugboat Workman, with an adjacent grain barge, and scattered fragments of the boiler to immense distances, proves that a tremendous pressure of steam must have been created by rapid evaporation immediately previous to the rupture of the boiler shell. This pressure could not have gradually accumulated, because, if we are to believe the certificate of the government inspectors, the boiler was equipped with the necessary safety valves, and was otherwise in good condition. We must therefore assume that the development of pressure was sudden, and this could only occur under one or other of two conditions. The water level in the boiler must have fallen below the danger line and uncovered the crown plate, exposing it to the direct action of the fire, and the steam space, therefore, became charged with superheated steam, which is a highly explosive gas, and which, on the failure of the overheated crown plate by cracking, exploded with the violence described. Or, on the other hand, the water level having fallen and the steam becoming perfectly dry and superheated, but without an increase of pressure while in that condition, the fireman in charge, perceiving the want of water, incautiously started the pumps or injector, and supplied, in the shape of cold water, the element necessary to raise the pressure instantaneously to many degrees beyond what the strongest boiler could sustain, though it was fitted with a hundred safety valves, and so rent it into a thousand fragments. The fact that danger from superheated steam, induced by a deficiency of water, can exist without any extraordinary increase of pressure being indicated by the gauge is seldom recognized, except by well educated and experienced engineers; hence the frequency of explosions similar to that of the Workman. But in the face of this fact we find men placed in charge of these reservoirs of destruction, to which we can only compare well stocked powder magazines or large bodies of nitro-glycerine, who are either wholly ignorant of their danger or reckless enough to disregard it. No precaution can protect life and property from destruction by boiler explosions so long as "engineers" leave men in charge who "they think are careful and vigilant." A positive knowledge of the fact of these men's fitness for the great responsibility is worth all the "thinking" that can be done after a fatal accident. Human life is too sacred to be left at the mercy of a sleepy or ignorant fireman who is placed in charge of that giant power, "steam," which experience has proved to be a docile servant when controlled by intelligence, but a fearful master when trifled with by ignorance.

### Centennial Dix.

Our venerable and illustrious ex-Governor, Centennial Dix, approves the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. It looked at one time as if the General might have had the nomination. With Dix, Tilden and Peter Cooper in the field New York would have had a divided duty indeed. The old warrior does not show the least disappointment. He is preparing for one of the greatest campaigns of his life down on Long Island. There, by the side of the sounding sea, he proposes to make a brilliant record on the duck question. How much more is our venerable statesman to be envied than if he had become a candidate for the Presidency! Think of Peter Cooper on one side of Gramercy Park besieged by Western editors craving money to "carry on the great work," and Uncle Sammy Tilden on the other side, "conferring" with delegations from Boss McLaughlin and Boss Kelly on he question of reform. And all this time the thermometer one hundred in the shade and the city baked and burning. Verily, we must congratulate Centennial Dix upon the summer of felicity that awaits him, and that he has escaped the burden which has fallen upon Mr. Cooper, and which threatens to fall upon Mr. Tilden.

GOOD FOR BLAINE'S FRIENDS.—If Hayes is elected Blaine will be in a better position to serve his friends than if he had been elected. In the first place, all the men he really wishes to aid can be provided for. Those he does not care much about will be Blaine men still, because the reason they do not have advancement is because Blaine was not nominated. Hale, Frye, McPherson, Ingersoll and the real Blaine leaders will be protected.

AND NOW BLUFORD WILSON has resigned. But we shall celebrate our Centennial all the same.

### Views of the Pennsylvania Delegation to St. Louis.

It will be seen from the series of interviews with the delegates from Pennsylvania to the St. Louis Convention which we print this morning that the Keystone democracy is in a sad quandary over both the platform and the candidate who is to be placed upon it. From the Delaware to the Susquehanna and beyond there is a strong hard money sentiment and a determination to make the money plank in the platform unmistakable. When the eastern base of the Alleghanies is reached the spirit of conciliation begins to show itself, and the delegates are found to be neither hard money nor soft. Further West, however, the sympathy with the Allen democracy is louder and bolder. These diverse views will have to be harmonized before the delegation can agree, and as it is instructed to vote as a unit it is likely to have a happy time before it comes to an agreement. From present appearances Tilden cannot secure a majority of the delegation, but neither can any of his recognized competitors, and it is probable, therefore, that the delegation will settle upon Hancock for the first ballot. All this is mere speculation, however, for the delegation is in as complete ignorance as to how it will act as the rest of the world. It is emphatically a "best man" delegation, which simply means that it will go whichever way the wind blows, and even then may take the wrong course from not knowing whence the wind comes or whither it listeth. Anything more pitiable has not been seen in American politics in a long while, and any one who would see a reed shaken by the wind has only to read this series of talks with the Pennsylvania delegation.

### Mr. August Belmont.

Our distinguished and respected fellow citizen, Mr. Belmont, is not effusive, and his habitual reserve has occasioned many misconceptions respecting his views on public questions. We have more than once sent our representatives to interview him on occasions when his views would have been instructive to the country and honorable to himself; but the firmness with which he has declined to avail himself of this popular and useful method of communicating with the public has been a cause of regret to us and of injury to him. No eminent citizen has been so misunderstood, chiefly by his own fault, in declining to avail himself of opportunities to set himself right with the public. During the war Mr. Belmont was regarded as a "copperhead," but the popular judgment was never more egregiously misled. Those of his friends who have had the good fortune to read his correspondence during the war—printed as a record for his family, but never published—know how utterly false and unjust was that impression. Among his correspondents in that trying period were the highest officers of the federal government, who sought his advice, and the few privileged readers of that correspondence know that there was no truer patriot or more sagacious judge of the drift of events than Mr. Belmont. If that correspondence, printed for his family, should ever be given to the public, it will exhibit Mr. Belmont as one of the wisest, most loyal and most far-seeing men of that momentous period. He has done himself injustice by his proud and fastidious reliance on his sense of character and obstinate refusal to break his impenetrable and, as we think, ill-judged reserve.

In consequence of a similar over proud reserve his fellow citizens of the West have conceived an entirely erroneous view of his character. It is their habit to denounce the Eastern advocates of a sound currency as "bloated bondholders," and Mr. Belmont's name has been mentioned more frequently than any other as a leading representative of this class. We have succeeded in procuring a copy of the letter which he wrote to a Brooklyn democratic club in 1874, just after the great democratic victories of that year, and its perusal will convince the Western democrats that no hard money man of the East has ever judged them in so liberal a spirit. We print this letter elsewhere and commend it to the Western democrats who have been so profuse in their denunciations of Mr. Belmont as a "bloated bondholder." He deprecated the attempt which his clear sagacity saw would be made to divide the democratic party on the currency question, and treated the Western wing of the party with a large tolerance and catholic liberality which will surprise them and cause regret and shame when they find how unjust were their denunciations. We ask the democrats of the West to peruse this wise and considerate letter, which will give them new light on the character of an eminent democrat whose character and sentiments they have so completely misunderstood.

### Fenton Coming to the Front.

One of the pleasant features of the Convention at Cincinnati was the reappearance of ex-Governor Fenton. The ex-Governor was formerly a power in our politics, and although he browsed for a little time among the thistles of the democracy, along with John Cochrane, Pullman, Sinclair Tousey and other liberals, he has returned to the figs of the old republican groves. We are sorry that the Governor did not show his magnanimity by supporting Conkling. If Reuben had only made a little speech for Roscoe—one of those quiet, brief, velvety speeches which were wont to lull a seething party—it would have done him great good. The Custom House boys would have killed the fatted calf; Hugh Hastings would have marched at the head of the column which welcomed the prodigal son; Colonel Schuyler Crosby, the Murat of the Conkling army, who won immortal fame at Cincinnati by threatening to throw the Bristow old maids, teapots, crimping irons and all, out of the window if they dared to scratch down the honored flag of Conkling, would have led the escort. We could have had the greatest love feast ever known in politics, winding up with an old-fashioned clambake at Mike Norton's place on Coney Island. All of this the Governor missed by overlooking Conkling and supporting Wheeler. But still Wheeler has friends, and it may be that Reuben, who was always wise, saw that Wheeler's way was the road to victory. If

Fenton's friends made Wheeler Vice President Wheeler's friends should make Fenton Governor. Since Senator Conkling and his friends have eaten two leeks in the nominations at Cincinnati they might as well keep on eating leeks until November.

### Mr. Clarkson Potter on the Political Situation.

We print elsewhere a sagacious letter addressed by Hon. Clarkson N. Potter to Senator Kernan in relation to the policy of the democratic party. Mr. Potter has a just estimate of the superiority of great political ideas to the trite and vapid inanities which form the staple of party platforms. Instead of threshing over the old straw Mr. Potter would put new seed into the ground, in the hope that more grain could be got from the harvest than the oft-threshed party straw can ever yield. The great need of our politics is fresh and progressive ideas, and if the democratic party could be lifted out of the old ruts and brought to adopt a policy abreast with the times the country would turn to it with hope and confidence. There have been such momentous changes in the condition of the country and of the world since our government was organized that the garments of our national childhood are no longer suited to the present needs of the country. Mr. Potter calls attention to some, but we think not all, of the changes required by the altered circumstances of the Republic; but if his tone of political thought were adopted the extent of the needed changes would be fairly brought before the only tribunal which can decide such questions. It is absurd to think that a great and expanding nation can always be kept in a chrysalis state, and the views of Mr. Potter deserve the careful consideration of intelligent men out of the democratic party as well as in it.

HAYES SALUTES BLAINE.—Be it remembered that the only candidate for the Presidency before the Cincinnati Convention who has been honored with a despatch of recognition by Hayes is Blaine. Hayes was nominated as a reformer. Blaine was beaten because he was not a reformer. The first thing Hayes does is to salute Blaine, and acknowledge him almost in terms as the leader of the next administration. Considering that Hayes was nominated by the friends of Bristow, Morton and Conkling, it would be well for these gentlemen to put this fact in their pipes and smoke it.

THE PRESIDENT'S LITTLE SPEECH supporting Hayes, which appeared in the HERALD yesterday morning exclusively, was a gem in its way. Grant is becoming a good speaker, and, when Logan goes into the Cabinet of Hayes, would be just the man to elect as a Senator in his place.

THE BRISTOW BUBBLE has broken. It was never anything more than a bubble at the best.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The ticket falls flat.

England has pipe-coloring bees.

When shall New York have a large aquarium?

Californians domesticate quail and rear them as tame as barnyard fowl.

R. McCormick, who worked for Blaine, is a son-in-law of Thurman.

A Philadelphia minister received two barrels of slippers one Christmas.

Charleston, S. C., is doing an immense business in shipping vegetables.

A Cincinnati firm expects to manufacture forty millions of flags this year.

No English lawyer makes over $75,000 a year, and $1,000 is a very big fee.

The Empress of Germany believes that women have too little to do with politics.

A white robin has been caught at Danbury, Conn., a village noted for funny things.

Ellis H. Roberts says that Blaine was the only man who from the start had a national support.

Ingersoll, of Peoria, Ill., now has a reputation for eloquence that puts Douglass and Curtis in the shade.

Thompson, of Indiana, who got up in the Convention and rebuked Chairman McPherson, is eloquent and enthusiastic.

Southerners are not rich men, and democratic delegates are wondering whether St. Louis hotels are going to be extortionate.

The Canadian authorities are willing to set aside a small tract of land to which American gentlemen of hastily acquired means may migrate.

The other day we gave currency to the wish of that Massachusetts "lady of Emersonian thought and sentiment" who wished boarders, and we are now bound to say that she is full.

Proctor Knott said that Blaine was "the something somethingest scoundrel in America." Then Frye said, "You forget yourself, Mr. Knott;" and Knott said, "Frye, it's a long time between drinks."

Norwich *Bulletin*:—"Richard Grant White says there is no such thing as 'in our midst;' but we would like to know where no would locate the pain that makes paregoric a popular beverage among the young."

Dr. Lorenzo Montufar, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guatemala to Madrid, who has just completed a secret treaty on behalf of his government with Spain, left the Grand Central Hotel yesterday for Philadelphia.

San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*:—"Robbing stages has got to be such an easy amusement that when a San Antonio boy is not on hand at dinner the old man says, 'Just as like as not we will have a stage robbery in our family before night.'"

A New England village clergyman, wishing to impress upon his congregation the great importance of the soul's salvation, said:—"You may lose horses, cattle, houses and lands, and they can be regained; you may lose your wife, you can get another; but if you lose your soul, goodby, John!"

Murat Halstead said:—"I do not believe Hayes himself fixes up for a very great man. In my judgment he is not insensible to the humor of this thing. I am ready to testify that he is more of a man than a great many great men I have seen; and great man or not, I can testify that he is a good fellow."

Erwin Davis was a San Francisco stock operator in 1868; Kalston caused his failure; he went in penury to London and operated; is said to have financiered so as to produce the Herzegovinan war; has returned rich to California; thinks the Sutro tunnel will save the Comstock; he will attack Flood and O'Brien for supremacy.

"Nemo" writes:—"If the world is 5,876 years old, and has always had in each year one-half the number of inhabitants that it has now, would there not be enough land and land under water to give all who might be resurrected at least five acres apiece in a new earth?" We hope that Ben Wade will consider this homestead question.

Ex-Governor Howard, of Michigan, an old man, of black republican days, says:—"I thought I discovered where the great majority of these States would go when they broke, and I thought more of them would go for Hayes than for Bristow, and I said to our boys, 'Now is the time to strike,' and we struck and hit the animal a blow right between the eyes."

In Los Angeles (Cal.) is a family with nine varieties of children. The husband and wife have each been married twice before and had one child at each former marriage, which makes four children, each one having different parents. The present wife's former husbands had each been married before, leaving a child by their former wives, which makes six children of different parents. The present husband's two former wives had been previously married, leaving each one child, making eight of different parents. The present husband and wife by this marriage have one child, making nine, all living, and no two having the same parents.

# CABLE NEWS

## From All Parts of the Old World.

## THE EXTRADITION QUESTION.

### What the English Press Says of Brent's Release—William E. Gray Preparing for Freedom.

## THE BALHAM MYSTERY—POLICE THEORY.

## Workmen from Lyons Ready to Embark for America.

## OCEAN CABLES' INTERESTS.

## Egyptian Report of the Khedive's Relations to Abyssinia.

## ENGLAND.

THE EXTRADITION LAW QUESTION—COMMENTS ON BRENT'S CASE—LORD DERBY'S ARGUMENT REGARDED AS ILLOGICAL—WHAT IS SAID OF THE BALHAM MYSTERY—A NEW YORK ALLEGED FORGER TO ASK FOR FREEDOM.

LONDON, June 20, 1876.

The United States Legation here have nothing to make public concerning the position of the American government on the extradition question. So far as is known, no negotiations are pending with a view to a new or an amended treaty.

PRESS COMMENTS ON BRENT'S RELEASE.

The *News* this morning has a strong editorial on the release of Brent, the Louisville forger, which concludes as follows:—

"Lord Derby's demand that a prisoner shall not be tried on a different state of facts from those proved in the surrendering country proceeds from an unwarrantable assumption. We are not bound to watch over the administration of justice in other countries; their tribunals may be trusted to deal properly with crimes committed within their jurisdiction. When it is once shown by evidence which would justify committal here that a fugitive has forfeited his claim to the protection of our laws, we may fairly give him up to the justice of the country against which he has offended. To assume that its courts will not deal fairly with him is reason for refusing to enter into any treaty of extradition with it at all, but not for vexatious and suspicious stipulations."

WILLIAM A. GRAY TO ASK HIS RELEASE.

Messrs. Lewis & Lewis, solicitors, will on Thursday next, in the Chambers, ask for the release of their client, William E. Gray, the New York forger.

STILL IN PARLIAMENT.

The report of the death of Christopher R. M. Talbot, member of Parliament for Glamorganshire, is incorrect. It was his son who died.

THE BALHAM MYSTERY.

MANCHESTER, June 20, 1876.

The London correspondent of the *Guardian* says that Attorney General Holker's personal belief that Mr. Bravo, the victim in the "Balham mystery," was murdered, is not shared by the police. They adhere to the belief that Mr. Bravo committed suicide.

WEATHER REPORT.

LONDON, June 20, 1876.

The weather to-day is fair and hot.

## TURKEY.

THE IMPERIALISTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SEVERELY DEFEATED.

RAGUSA, June 20, 1876.

Reports have been received from Sclavonic sources that Prince Karageorgewitz has destroyed the town of Aliapusa and killed 200 Turks.

SERVIA LIKELY TO ADJUST HER DIFFERENCES WITH THE SULTAN.

LONDON, June 21, 1876.

The Vienna special to the *Times* says the demands of Servia for a cession of territory seem to be much moderated. There is now no question of the annexation of all of Bosnia. Servia may offer to co-operate in the pacification of Bosnia in return for a portion of Zwornick, on the Servian bank of the Drina, and the rectification of her frontier line.

A GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST AN IMPERIALIST LADY.

The *New Free Press* asserts that the mother of the late Sultan instigated Hassan to assassinate Avni Pasha, and furnished him with all the necessary information of the Minister's movements by means of spies whom she employed for the purpose.

## EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

THE KHEDIVE'S SOLDIERS NOT ASSAILED AFTER THE TERMINATION OF THE WAR—THE REPORTS OF THEIR DEFEAT CONTRADICTED.

CAIRO, June 20, 1876.

The recent accounts of alleged defeats of the Egyptians by the Abyssinians are officially contradicted.

WHAT THE EGYPTIANS SAY.

The war terminated on the 9th of March last, and no fighting has occurred since. King John, of Abyssinia, sent a letter on the 11th of March to the Khedive, desiring to negotiate, and about the 9th of June the Khedive sent Colonel Ali Bey, fully empowered to treat, to Adowa, where King John has been staying for the past month. The greater portion of the Abyssinian army is now disbanded, the remainder being ordered to the province of Mogbly, where a revolt is in progress.

The Egyptian army is returning home, only a few battalions remaining on the frontier.

## ENGLISH AQUATICS.

ANOTHER ENGLISH BOAT RACE OVER THE UNIVERSITIES COURSE.

LONDON, June 20, 1876.

A match race for £100 a side took place to-day on the Thames course, from Putney to Mortlake, between John Higgins, of Shadwell, and Robert Watson Boyd, of Gateshead.

Higgins, who is a decided favorite in the North, came home the winner by fifteen lengths.

## ATLANTIC CABLE LINES.

COMPANIES' PROFITS—REPORTS OF AN AMALGAMATION—WHAT THEY MAY MEAN.

LONDON, June 20, 1876.

There was a sharp upward movement in Anglo-American and Direct Cable Company shares yesterday and to-day.

The *Financier* and the city editors of the various journals generally explain the advance as being based upon a rumored amalgamation or working agreement between the two companies.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE RUMOR.

The agent of the New York Associated Press, having called the attention of the managing director of the Direct Cable Company to the reports in the newspapers of an amalgamation or working agreement between the Direct and Anglo-American companies, received the following:—"In reply to your note I beg to inform you that I am not aware of any project for an amalgamation between the Anglo-American and this company."

SLIGHTLY TECHNICAL.

It will be seen that while the foregoing denies the report of an amalgamation of the two companies, it does not deny the rumor of a working arrangement which is prominently mentioned in the newspapers.

STILL ANOTHER.

Mr. H. Weaver, the General Manager of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, says in regard to the report:—"There is no proposition of the kind before us, nor has any been made by either company so far as I know, but there is a section of shareholders in both companies working independent of the boards which are trying to bring about an amalgamation or combination of some kind."

This explains the newspaper paragraphs, which may have some truth in them.

## FRANCE.

THE LYONS INDUSTRIAL PARTY TO SAIL FOR AMERICA.

LYONS, June 20, 1876.

The workmen's delegation to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, who were granted a subvention by this municipality, will start from here Thursday, and embark at Havre on Saturday, for the United States.

BONAPARTIST CARE FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

VERSAILLES, June 20, 1876.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Duc d'Ornano, Bonapartist, introduced a bill granting liberty of the press.

THE PARIS LOAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

The bill empowering the municipality of Paris to contract a loan of $24,000,000 for the completion of great public works, passed by a large majority.

## GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN LEGISLATION AGAINST THE LANGUAGE OF POLAND.

LONDON, June 21, 1876.

The *Standard's* Berlin despatch reports that the Prussian Chamber of Peers has passed the bill making German the official language throughout the kingdom of Prussia.

The Polish members were violent in their opposition to the measure and were several times called to order during the debate.

DEATH OF A TERRITORIAL DUKE.

LONDON, June 21, 1876.

The *Times'* Paris despatch announces the death of Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

## THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1876.

This morning Dom Pedro and his party visited the Exhibition, where they remained several hours. This evening Mr. George W. Childs gave an entertainment to the commissioners and judges of the Centennial Exhibition, at which the imperial party was present. On Thursday Dom Pedro and suite and a few friends, by invitation of the Hon. Asa Packer, will proceed by special train to Bethlehem, where they will attend the commencement of the Lehigh University. The Emperor and party will spend a day or two in visiting the coal and iron region of the Lehigh Valley.

## CONNECTICUT CONGREGATIONALISTS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE.

NORWALK, June 20, 1876.

The one hundred and sixty-seventh annual meeting of the General Association of Congregational Ministers of Connecticut commenced in the First Congregational church, in this city, this morning. About seventy clergymen and a large number of citizens were present. Rev. Dr. Daggett, of New London, presided. The morning hour was occupied in hearing reports of the various missionary societies in the State, and in the reading of an interesting paper on "Devotional Exercises," by Rev. John A. Hamilton, pastor of the church. Papers on "The State and Condition of the Ministry" were read by Revs. Elias H. Richardson, Gowen C. Wilson and Nathaniel G. Bonney.

This evening, after Rev. Charles R. Palmer, of Bridgeport, had preached the usual *concio ad clerum*, Revs. Lavalette Ferrin, James W. Hubbell and J. Wickliffe Beach read papers on "The Growing Brevity of the Pastoral Relation, the Causes of it and the Responsibility for These Causes as Shared by Ministers and Churches."

During the two sessions to be held on Wednesday papers will be read as follows:—

"On Ministerial Character. Its Elements and Their Relations to the Ministerial Work," by Revs. Salmon McGill Enoch F. Burr and S. J. M. Merwin.

"On Pulpit Exchanges." Revs. George H. Griffin, George h. Newcomb and Richard H. Gidman.

"On How Many Unemployed Ministers Secure Fields of Labor," Revs. Samuel S. Willard, George L. Wood and Asa C. Pierce.

"On Ministers of Connecticut in the Revolution." Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D.; Revs. Henry Jones, Dennis Platt, Lavver to Grings, Samuel Rockwell, William Thompson, Adam Reid, John Churchill, Aaron C. Beach, William C. Fowler, Joel Mann, Hiram P. Arms, Abram Marsh and Joseph Ayer.

On a more general support of the Connecticut Home Missionary Society—Elias H. Richardson, John G. Davenport, S. J. M. Merwin, Joseph H. Twichell, William E. Eastman, William E. Bassett, Joseph W. Backus, Azel W. Hazen, James W. Hubbell, Ralph C. Baldwin, Samuel W. Barnum, Samuel G. Willard, Amos S. Cheesebrough, Francis Williams.

It is believed that this association, characterized by dignity and great age, meeting as it does in this centennial year to consider questions and transact business of importance to the Congregational denomination and the general cause of Christianity, will be productive of great and lasting good.

## CALIFORNIA PACIFIC BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1876.

In the case of A. Colotte, stockholder of the Central Pacific Railroad Company against that Company, Judge Morrison, of the Fourth District Court, to-day rendered a decision enjoining the directors of that company from using the money to pay interest on the bonds of the California Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $1,600,000, indorsed by the Central Pacific Company. In the decision Judge Morrison gives it as his opinion that the guarantee of bonds by the Central Pacific Company is illegal and not binding on the corporation.

## NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATION.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 20, 1876.

The concluding exercises of the regular annual examination at the Naval School, with the distribution of diplomas to the graduating class, took place to-day in the presence of a large number of visitors, among whom was Dr. August Peterman, the geographer, of Gotha, Germany.

The address to graduates was made by Professor Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, and the diplomas were distributed by Commodore Ammen. The number of graduates was forty-one, of whom the first five, or star, graduates were—S. J. Brown, of New York; H. G. Gearing, of Pennsylvania; G. C. Foulke, of Pennsylvania; B. F. Walling, of Ohio, and J. M. Potts, of Washington, D. C.

There were only three cadet engineer graduates, as follows:—W. B. Dunning, of New York; H. H. Stevers, of New York, and R. J. Reid, of Pennsylvania.

The usual all night hop begins at nine P. M., and from appearances there will be a large attendance.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1876.

The United States steamer Saco, from Yokohama, arrived here to-day.

## THE AUSTRIAN FRIGATE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1876.

The frigate Dandolo, of the Austrian Imperial Navy, sailed from this port to-day for Trieste.

## A STEAMER STRIKES AN ICEBERG.

QUEBEC, June 20, 1876.

The steamship Sardinian reports having been in collision with an iceberg near Cape Race, but owing to the ship being under a low rate of speed, and by a prompt reversal of her engines, she sustained but little damage.

## A PROPELLER SUNK.

MONTREAL, June 20, 1876.

The propeller Dromedary, bound down with a cargo of wheat, struck a raft in the Lachine Canal this morning and filled with water.

## DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 20, 1876.

Henry H. Williams, twenty-two years of age, son of W. A. Williams, of this city, was drowned by falling out of a boat on Lake Quinsigamond this evening. He was a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1874. The body has not been recovered.

BOSTON, June 20, 1876.

Charles Nunt was drowned to-day in Lymond's pond, at Danville, N. H., while bathing.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., June 20, 1876.

Mason Kittle, a farmer, living in Sandyston, N. J., not coming home from his work at meal time, search was made and his body was found in Flat Brook, a small stream running through his farm.

MILFORD, Pa., June 20, 1876.

Joseph Hinsley went fishing on the Nichocronk pond, in Pike county, Pa., yesterday. Not having been seen since he is thought to have been drowned.

# LOOKING FOR SIOUX.

## Arrival of Indian Auxiliaries at General Crook's Goose Creek Camp.

## SCALP DANCE AND WAR COUNCIL.

## A Misadventure Reported for the Force Under General Gibbons.

## ADVANCE OF THE COLUMN.

## Precautions Against Isolation from the Base of Supplies.

SUPPLY CAMP OF GENERAL CROOKS' SIOUX EXPEDITION ON GOOSE CREEK, WY. T., June 15. Via FORT FETTERMAN, June 20, 1876.

Yesterday evening 180 Crows, Nez Perces, Snakes and Pigeons reached this camp under the guidance of Frank Guard, Baptiste Pourriere and Louis Richardson, who left the encampment of the expedition to go to their village on June 2.

THE FRIENDLY CHIEFS.

The principal chiefs with the bands here are Old Crow, Medicine Crow, Good Heart and White Forehead. They have with them the best warriors of their tribes.

A REINFORCEMENT OF SNAKES.

Later in the evening eighty-six Snakes, who crossed the mountains from Camp Brown, arrived.

All the Indians are camped with the soldiers. They feasted, had a war council and danced last night. They are eager for Sioux scalps and plunder.

REPORTS FROM GENERAL GIBBONS' FORCES.

Guides say that small parties of Crows saw General Gibbons' camp on the north side of the Yellowstone River, near the mouth of Tongue River. It was only a short distance from a large village of Sioux warriors, which was supposed to contain all the lodges on the warpath, under the command of Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull.

A BUNGLE, AND A POINT SCORED ON THE SIOUX TALLY.

In attempting to cross the river with his cavalry General Gibbons lost a large number of horses. The Sioux also captured the ponies belonging to his Indian scouts.

A RED RECONNOITRING PARTY.

This morning General Crook sent forward five Crows to discover the present position and movements of the hostile Sioux.

MOVEMENT OF THE MAIN COLUMN OF ATTACK.

The fighting column, comprising, with the Indian auxiliaries, 1,300 men, will commence to-morrow morning a rapid march toward the Sioux encampment.

SECURING THE BASE OF SUPPLY.

One hundred and eighty infantry men and the wagon train will be left here under a guard of teamsters and packers.

General Crook expects to find on the Yellowstone a steamboat loaded with supplies provided by General Terry. Only rations for four days' subsistence will be taken with the marching column from this point.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY TO SUPPORT CROOK'S COLUMN.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., June 20, 1876.

The Crow and Snake allies having joined General Crook on Goose Creek, the command marched on the 15th inst expecting to strike the hostile Sioux under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse inside of four days. The Crows report having seen a large Sioux village on Tongue River.

General Sheridan arrived from Fort Laramie and left for the East to-day.

The Fifth cavalry, now at Fort Laramie, are ordered to move northward along the Powder River trail and co-operate with General Crook, more particularly in the interception of Indians coming southward. Colonel Stanton joins this command.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

INTER-STATE ADJUSTMENT OF TERRITORIAL DIFFICULTIES — PRESIDENT GRANT TO ARBITRATE A CASE.

BUENOS AYRES, June 18, 1876.

The Argentine Congress has approved the treaty concluded on the 3d of February last between Paraguay, Brazil and Buenos Ayres, by which Cerito was adjudged to Buenos Ayres.

A KNOTTY QUESTION FOR PRESIDENT GRANT.

The question affecting the district between the Pilcomayo and Rio Verde has been referred to the arbitration of President Grant, while it was stipulated that the Argentine territory should be evacuated by Brazil within five months.

## THE HAVANA BAZAAR.

HAVANA, June 20, 1876.

The bazaar, which has been in operation here for some time in aid of soldiers who were wounded in the Cuban war, was brought to a close last night.

The proceeds of the fair netted $130,000.

There are many articles remaining undisposed of.

## END OF A CAUSE CELEBRE.

BOSTON, June 20, 1876.

The case of Robert C. Fanning vs. James McGrew, a Catholic priest of Chelsea, which has been pending for some time in the Superior Court for alleged defamation, was settled to-day, each paying half the costs and Father McGrew publishing a statement that he simply meant in his former statement that Fanning, in being married by a magistrate, had violated the rules of the Catholic Church, and, as a Catholic, was censurable. The case has caused much feeling.

## MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 21—1 A. M.

*Probabilities.*

During Wednesday, for the South Atlantic States, northwest winds in the interior and southerly on the coast, warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather and stationary barometer.

For the Gulf States, southerly winds, clear, warmer weather, and possibly light coast rains and falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, westerly winds, backing to southwest, stationary or rising barometer, and warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, southerly winds, falling barometer and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lake region, stationary or rising barometer, westerly winds, slight changes in temperature and cloudy weather.

For Eastern New England, falling barometer, southerly winds and cooler, cloudy and foggy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic and southern portion of the New England States, southwest winds, cloudy, followed by partly cloudy or clear weather, and stationary barometer and temperature.

The Missouri River will rise above Lexington and fall below; the Tennessee River will rise, and the Mississippi River will rise between Memphis and Vicksburg.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

| 1876. | | 1876. | | 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 69 | 71 | 3:30 P. M. | 79 | 81 |
| 6 A. M. | 67 | 72 | 6 P. M. | 78 | 77 |
| 9 A. M. | 64 | 71 | 9 P. M. | 68 | 70 |
| 12 M. | 74 | 80 | 12 P. M. | 66 | 69 |

Average temperature yesterday ..... 74½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 68¾

## THE EXHIBITION.

VISIT OF THE BRAZILIAN IMPERIAL PARTY TO THE EXHIBITION—THE CENTENNIAL GUARDS—ATTRACTIONS OF THE ADIRONDAC HUNTERS' CAMP IN THE LANDSDOWNE RAVINE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1876.

Probably no class of men connected with the Exhibition have been more abused by hypercritical correspondents or more misrepresented by witty critics than the Centennial Guards. These uniformed servants of the entertainers and the entertained at the Exhibition have been accused of every form of incapacity, from rudeness to ignorance, until the general public has come to regard them as the most useless and unnecessary of supernumeraries. It was probably true at the opening of the Exhibition that among the 900 men on the hastily organized force were many worthless persons, but a very brief trial was sufficient to demonstrate that fact, and the work of "weeding out" soon became quite extensive. Ignorance of the grounds and the location of buildings formed the staple of well grounded complaints by visitors against these men, as a large majority of the appointees knew nothing whatever of the details of the Exhibition before being placed on duty and were not adepts in mastering the requisite information. But aside from the unavoidable evils incident to the large number of appointments whereby men who should never have been recommended by respectable persons and others who knew as little of the Exhibition as any other strangers, the fact is apparent that the Centennial Guard, as now composed, is one of the most intelligent and faithful bodies of men in the country. The popular idea that these guards are chiefly men who were driven to work after a probation of street corner lounging or through failure in business is wholly erroneous, for a rigid inquiry has shown that there is scarcely a man in the whole force who has not a trade, profession or business specialty which, in ordinary times, could be made remunerative. Further than that, a large proportion of these guards are men of education, talent and capability, while very many of them have been men of prominence and large wealth. The flood of broken fortunes which, after the panic, swept over the country with such resistless force has doubtless spent its force, but at the Centennial grounds may any day be seen some of the victims of its devastation. Here in blue uniforms are men who, only a few years ago, counted their income by tens of thousands, but now are right glad of an opportunity of earning their $2 a day. Several of the merchants, a number of the manufacturers, lumbermen and coal dealers, with a sprinkling of importers and jobbers of a few years ago, many of whom weathered the squall of the financial storm, but afterward went down in the flurry of the tempest, now walk their beats on the Centennial grounds, grateful for the chance of earning an honest penny. Among the rest can be found lawyers, physicians, one minister, bank cashiers, officials of once successful corporations, and any quantity of clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen and skilled mechanics. They have come from all points of the compass, and, without exception, have produced the very highest recommendations—these bearing the signatures of United States Senators, Congressmen, Cabinet officers, Mayors, preachers and business men of the most undoubted integrity and honor, and showing that the applicants come to Philadelphia not because of lack of talent or ability, but because of the dullness of general business. The army is also represented by colonels, majors and captains, some of whom are graduates of West Point, Yale, Harvard and other colleges have their graduates in the force, but it is impossible to make a correct estimate of the number of these who have been fitted for or have held high social positions, as it is only by accidental and not often welcome recognitions of old acquaintances that their history can be discovered. Compelled to yield under adverse circumstances, they have made the best of their unpleasant situations, and, of course, dislike to refer to or be reminded of the painful past. The proportion of Pennsylvanians in the body is comparatively small, and is largely made up of persons who have failed in business or been unable to obtain employments for their talents or skill in the iron and coal regions. The South and West contribute many excellent men, and the balance are mostly from New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

The work of the guards on the grounds consists of six hours at their posts and six hours on reserve duty at the barracks. The remaining twelve hours are for rest or recreation, but they are only permitted to leave the grounds on special passes, which each guard receives every four days. These passes give the five hours during the day and eleven and a half hours at night, so that, although their pay is only $2 per day, their time is so divided that they have abundant leisure to profit by the instructive objects everywhere to be seen at the Exhibition.

LIVES OF THE SIGNERS.

At the Congress of Authors, which holds its session in Independence Hall on July 1, a series of biographical notices of the signers of the Declaration and other prominent men of the Revolution, prepared by leading authors of the country during the last two years, will be deposited in the custody of the Committee on Restoration of the Hall. Rev. Mr. Bronson, grandson of Bishop White, will officiate in the hall, and Whittier's hymn has been accepted as a part of the programme. Immediately succeeding this meeting, a demonstration will be held in the square, for which a full programme will be announced in due time. There will be a reception at the Penn Club rooms in the evening.

The cash admissions to the Exhibition grounds on Monday numbered 23,372, making the gate money receipts on that day reach $11,686.

VISIT OF THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR.

His Majesty Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, yesterday began his tour of observation of the Centennial Exhibition. Leaving the Continental Hotel at eight o'clock A. M., accompanied by several of his suite, he arrived by private carriage at the grounds. That portion of the Exhibition assigned for the first day's visit was Machinery Hall, in whose magnificent display His Majesty seemed to manifest especial interest, the building having on the occasion of his previous visit been favored by a much more prolonged inspection than was accorded to any other feature of the grounds. Being met on his way hither by Professor Archer and Colonel Sanford, of the British Commission, His Majesty diversified the programme for the morning by a visit to the British section in the main building, where the party spent some hours in a somewhat minute survey of the features of this and adjoining displays. The gold and silver ware exhibits facing the Central Music Pavilion were the recipients of unusual attention and comment. After a brief detention His Majesty proceeded to Machinery Hall, where the wonders of mechanical skill were examined at leisure. The entire morning was occupied in the building. Later in the day the Emperor called upon Director General Goshorn.

THE EMPRESS IN THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

Her Majesty, the Empress of Brazil, arrived at the Exhibition gates at an early hour accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen, among the latter of whom was the Brazilian Minister. A brief delay ensued in consequence of the necessity for securing a special permit for the entrance of the carriage containing the party. Meanwhile upon ascertaining that it was unusual for carriages to enter, the Empress insisted upon alighting and passing through the turnstile. The entrance fees were then paid, and each passed on through the ordinary entrance. The main Exhibition building, Brazilian Pavilion and the Brazilian display in Agricultural Hall were then severally visited and inspected, Her Majesty and lady companions being conveyed through the grounds seated upon rolling chairs.

During the day Professor Widdow's chimes played the Brazilian national air in honor of the visit of the distinguished company.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher also visited the grounds during the day.

## MINING ENGINEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1876.

The opening meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers convened this evening at the Franklin Institute Building. Franklin B. Gowen, in welcoming the members to the city, detailed a recently discovered means of utilizing coal dust, heretofore treated as waste fuel, by which it could be made available, not only in stationary engines, but in locomotives and possibly in steamers.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt was elected President of the Institute and delivered a historical address upon the mining and metallurgical industry, showing the large increase in iron and coal production in the United States over that of other countries. He suggested for the social and moral improvement of the condition of coal operators a tax of five cents per ton on coal by the anthracite companies.

## LAW ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1876.

The first meeting of the National Law Congress, under the auspices of the United States Law Association, was held this afternoon. O. F. Bump, of Baltimore, was elected to preside. After the appointment of committees on organization and business the Congress adjourned until to-morrow. The main object of the Convention is to urge upon Congress the enactment of such laws as will tend to improve the commercial interests of the country.

## MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

A RECEIVER TO BE APPOINTED.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 20, 1876.

The hearing of the order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Mechanics and Traders' Savings Institution, of New York, came before Judge Osborn at the Special Term in this city to-day. E. W. Paige, Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the petitioners, and Abel Crook, of New York, is attorney for the bank. After hearing counsel and the statement of George W. Reid, Bank Examiner, and A. T. Conkling, President of the bank, the Court announced that a receiver should be appointed, and an order to that effect was granted. The attorneys not being able to agree on a receiver the Court held the appointment under consideration.

## QUEENS COUNTY FAIR.

The spring exhibition of the Queens county Agricultural Society opens to-day at the Fair Grounds, Mineola, L. I. It promises to be one of the most interesting ever given by the society, as the programme is more varied and novel than those issued on such occasions generally are. The show of flowers, fruits and early vegetables will, doubtless, be very full, as the weather has been favorable to the rapid development of farm and garden products. The Centennial department, however, will probably be the most attractive one, the entries up to last evening having been quite numerous and of a very interesting character. Among them are to be seen old furniture, old clothes, old books, old documents relating to early real estate transactions on the island, old shoes handed down from a past generation, old silverware and various articles of domestic use, old crockery, old coins, &c. Among the documents are the original deeds of land from the Matinicock Indians to Captain John Underhill and others the Underhill family executed in 1667. Few of the articles on exhibition are less than 100 years old and many of them are much older. Mr. Thomas H. Clowes, of Hempstead, exhibits an English watch over 250 years old, in good running order. Mrs. N. Van Antwerp, of Newtown, a chair used at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Camille Pettit, of Hempstead, a roll of flax and a hatchet 100 years old, two pairs of corsets 140 years old, a tea kettle 150 years old, &c. The Jones family are rich in relics, and the name appears on a large number of articles over 100 years old. Jacob Valentine, of Hempstead, exhibits a number of Indian relics—an ancient pestle, with arrowheads, &c. George Path, of Hempstead, exhibits a violin of 1743. Mrs. C. R. Lent, of Newtown, exhibits a blue plate of 1723; a cup, saucer and spoon, used when tea was first imported, and two teapots of 1770 and 1793. Among the clothing is a baby suit worn by the original Sam Jones.

The most remarkable article in the exhibition, considering its age and state of preservation, is a spinet belonging to Mr. E. B. Moore, of Jamaica. The spinet, as well versed musicians know, is the parent of the pianoforte, and originated somewhere about the thirteenth century. This one bears the trade mark and date, handsomely inlaid over the key board, "Thomas Hitchcock, Londini, fecit 1311. The case is of iron wood, which was used for cabinet work before the era of mahogany, and the hinges of brass were put on with brass pins, some of which have been replaced with the more modern screw. Mr. Moore also has on exhibition among the coins a five-franc piece of Louis XV., dated 1762, and an ancient pitcher of unique pattern, one of a pair brought over by the early settlers of Londonderry, N. H.

The King, Queen and Princess of the Montauk, and the chief and principal men of the Shinnecock tribe of Indians have been invited and are expected to be present.

A base ball tournament will be played during the exhibition which will continue open to-morrow (Thursday).

## REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPH RATES.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CO., NEW YORK, June 20, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I beg to state for your information that during the Convention week at St. Louis, June 26 to July 1, inclusive, this company will reduce its rates to and from that point and all offices east of the Missouri river to 25c., and the press rate between the same points to 1½c. per word. Yours, respectfully,

THOS. T. ECKERT, President.

## HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, June 20, 1876.

Spanish gold, 215 a 215½. Exchange weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 9½ a ¾ discount; short sight, 7⅞ a 7 discount; 60 days, gold, 2⅝ a 3 premium; short sight, 3½ a 4¼ premium. On London, 15 a 15⅜ premium. On Paris, 2¼ a 2⅜ premium. Sugar firm.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Baron de Sant' Anna, Portuguese Minister at Washington, arrived in the city yesterday and is at the Westminster Hotel. Rear Admiral James Alden, United States Navy, has taken up his quarters at the Glenham Hotel. Christopher Townsend, of Newport, is staying at the Albemarle Hotel. C. B. Wright, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House. Judge Samuel D. Faulkner, of Dansville, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House. Paymaster David Taylor, United States Army, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. H. B. Hurlbut, Vice President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, is at the Windsor Hotel. Señor Don Adolfo Ybañez, Chilian Minister at Washington, and Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, are at the St. James Hotel. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, is at the Union Square Hotel. Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. J. Baxter Upham, of Boston, is among the late arrivals at the Everett House. M. E. Ingalls, President of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge Robert Cochran, of White Plains, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant House. Ex Senator Wells S. Dickinson, of Bangor, N. Y., is at the Astor House.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Algeria will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

COLD WINDS ROUGHEN AND

# TROTTING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

## First Day of the Hudson River Driving Park First Summer Meeting.

## TWO TROTTING CONTESTS.

### Judge the Winner of the First and Alley the Winner of the Second Trot.

Leaving New York at half-past ten in the Chicago express, those who were bound for the trotting at Poughkeepsie were landed at that river town at twenty minutes to one, and, after procuring carriages, were taken to the track in half an hour afterward. This trotting ground is one of the finest in America, both for speed and safety to the horse. The road leading from Poughkeepsie to the grounds presented a beautiful appearance from the fine mansions and cosey cottages that line the way. The weather was delightful, the sun being hidden behind clouds which threatened rain, but did not let fall a drop until all the sport was over and the New Yorkers on their way home in the cars, and not even then, to their great gratification.

The track was in the most capital condition, the management having expended much labor in having it in order for fast time. The attendance was very good, but nothing like the numbers that have been on the ground on previous occasions, nor what will be to-day and on Thursday. This was occasioned more by the threatening state of the weather in the morning than from any other cause.

Two races were on the cards, the first being a purse of $600 for horses that had never beaten 3 minutes; $300 to the first, $150 to the second, $90 to the third and $60 to the fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. There were twenty entries for the first race, comprising James O. Conklin's b. g. Harry Conklin, W. E. Weeks' br. g. Judge, F. R. Lasher's br. s. Kossuth, Jr.; J. B. Gurney's b. m. Just Out, Daniel P. Wheeler's bl. m. Creole, Washburn Brothers' b. m. Irish Maid, George Ticehurst's br. m. Belle Helene, C. A. Denton's b. g. M. Oakley, Clinton Wallace's b. s. Doc Montgomery, DuBois Brinkerhoff's b. m. Emma, W. Underhill's bl. g. Adonis, James H. Goldsmith's b. m. Lotta, John E. Wood's br. m. Lady Holding, M. H. Whipple's br. m. Sea Queen, James Killin's g. g. Sand Bank, Edwin Thorne's br. s. Kentucky Gentleman, J. J. Hornbeck's s. g. Limestone, H. W. Hawes' b. m. Saidi How, John A. Clark's bl. s. Edward Murphy, Jr., and A. Sammon's s. g. Happy Jack. Irish Maid was the favorite the night before the race over the field and in the few pools sold this morning on the race. Kossuth, Jr., Just Out, Lady Holding, Sea Queen, Adonis and Doc Montgomery were withdrawn previous to the start. Major Barker was the pool seller, and, as usual, he gave great dissatisfaction to the buyers by selling one horse and the field. In a race with fourteen starters, the majority of them unknown to the public, and to sell one horse and a field should be prohibited by the association. It does not allow an owner to back his horse without paying for him more than is paid for the horse sold for first choice.

The second trot was for a purse of $750, for horses that had never beaten 2:34; $375 to the first, $175 to the second, $125 to the third and $75 to the fourth horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. For this event there were seventeen entries, comprising W. Bodine's b. m. Lady Mills, W. Basford's b. m. Carrie N., Charles B. Gillman's b. g. Boy, William Sergeant's br. g. Big Fellow, A. Cornelleson's b. g. Judge Robertson, Dan P. Wheeler's ch. m. Pondietta, Washburn Brothers' b. g. H. D. Laflin, Alexander Patterson's b. m. Modesty, Charles Clark's b. g. Reuben, DuBois Brinkerhoff's b. m. Vivandiere, J. H. Goldsmith's b. g. Alley, T. C. Bartine's g. m. Bessie, M. H. Whipple's blk. g. New Brook, Charles Redevat's r. g. Uncle Dave, E. C. White's b. g. Happy John, J. J. Hornbeck's blk. g. Plympton, and John Murphy's g. g. Steve Maxwell. Lady Mills, Judge Robertson, H. D. Laflin, Modesty, New Brook and Happy John were withdrawn previous to the start.

Both races came off satisfactorily, the first being won in three straight heats by Judge, who had everything his own way from start to finish. The second race was won by Ally in four heats, the second being won by Bay. The following are the details of the trotting as it came off:—

THE FIRST TROT.

*First Heat*—Irish Maid had the lead after a few false starts, Sadi Howe second, Limestone third, Sand Bank fourth, Emma fifth, Kentucky Gentleman sixth, Belle Helene seventh, Lotta eighth, Judge ninth, the others following close up. At the quarter pole, which was passed in forty seconds, Irish Maid still led, with Judge second, the latter having trotted around the horses in gallant style, Limestone third, Harry Conklin fourth, Sadi Howe fifth, Emma sixth, Sand Bank seventh, the others trailing on behind. At the half-mile pole—time, 1:15—Judge had a clear lead, Irish Maid second, Sadi Howe third, Happy Jack fourth, Limestone fifth, the others scattered, some up and others straggling on as best they could. Judge showed the way to the end, winning as he liked in 2:34½, Sadi Howe second, Harry Conklin third, Limestone fourth, Irish Maid fifth, Lotta sixth, Sand Bank seventh, Happy Jack eighth, Creole ninth, J. M. Oakley tenth, Emma eleventh, Belle Helene twelfth, Kentucky Gentleman thirteenth, Ed Murphy, Jr., fourteenth. Time, 2:34½.

*Second Heat.*—Harry Conklin had the best of the send-off, Sand Bank second, Judge third, Ed. Murphy, Jr., fourth, Sadi Howe fifth, Lotta sixth, Irish Maid seventh, Kentucky Gentleman eighth and the others following as best they could. At the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-eight seconds, Judge was leading six lengths, Harry Conklin second, Emma third, Sand Bank fourth, Lotta fifth, the others following in a straggling manner. At the half mile pole Judge was eight lengths in front in 1:15, Harry Conklin second, Sand Bank third, Limestone fourth, Irish Maid fifth, Sadi Howe Sixth, Lotta seventh, the others still trailing on at a distance. Judge trotted very steadily to the end, winning the heat by four lengths in 2:32, Harry Conklin second, Sadi Howe third, Irish Maid fourth, Limestone fifth, Happy Jack sixth, Lotta seventh, J. M. Oakley eighth, Sand Bank ninth, Emma tenth, Kentucky Gentleman eleventh, Creole, Belle Helene and Ed. Murphy, Jr., distanced.

*Third Heat.*—Harry Conklin had the best of the send-off, but was soon passed by Judge, J. M. Oakley third, Limestone fourth, Lotta fifth, the others close up. At the quarter pole, which was passed in 37½ seconds, Judge was leading six lengths, Harry Conklin second, Irish Maid third, Limestone fourth, Sand Bank fifth, J. M. Oakley sixth, the others trailing on a length or so apart. At the half-mile pole—time, 1:16—Judge was eight lengths ahead, and had the race to himself, the others having no chance whatever to overtake him without an accident. He came on steadily, and won the heat and race by half a dozen lengths in 2:32½, Irish Maid second, Limestone third, Sadi Howe fourth, Harry Conklin fifth, Lotta sixth, Sand Bank seventh, Emma eighth, Happy Jack ninth, J. M. Oakley tenth, Kentucky Gentleman seventh. Sadi Howe won second money, Harry Conklin third premium and Irish Maid the fourth.

The following is a

SUMMARY.

HUDSON RIVER DRIVING PARK, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—TROTTING—FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 20.—Purse $600, for horses that have never beaten three minutes; $300 to the first, $150 to the second, $90 to the third and $60 to the fourth horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

ENTRIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. E. Week's br. g. Judge | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| H. W. Howes' b. m. Sadi Howe | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| J. O. Conklin's b. g. Harry Conklin | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Washburn Bro.'s b. m. Irish Maid | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| J. J. Hornbeck's ch. g. Limestone | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Lotta | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| A. Sammon's ch. g. Happy Jack | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| J. Killen's gr. g. Sand Bank | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| C. A. Denton's b. g. J. M. Oakley | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| D. Brinkerhoff's b. m. Emma | 11 | 10 | 8 |
| E. Thorne's br. s. Kentucky Gentleman | 13 | 11 | 11 |
| D. P. Wheeler's blk. m. Creole | 9 | dis. | |
| G. Ticehurst's br. m. Belle Helene | 12 | dis. | |
| J. A. Clark's blk s. Ed. Murphy, Jr. | 14 | dis. | |
| F. R. Lasher's br. s. Kossuth, Jr. | dr. | | |
| J. B. Gurney's b. m. Just Out | dr. | | |
| C. Wallace's b. s. Doc. Montgomery | dr. | | |
| W. Underhill's blk. g. Adonis | dr. | | |
| J. E. Wood's br. m. Lady Holding | dr. | | |
| M. H. Whipple's b. m. Sea Queen | dr. | | |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 40 | 1:15 | 2:34½ |
| Second heat | 38 | 1:15 | 2:32 |
| Third heat | 37½ | 1:16 | 2:32½ |

THE SECOND TROT.

*First Heat.*—Alley was the first choice, selling for $15, the field $20. After a dozen false starts Plympton got away first, Uncle Dave second, Alley third, Carrie N. fourth, Steve Maxwell fifth, Bay sixth, Pondietta seventh, Big Fellow eighth, Bessie ninth, Reuben tenth, Vivandiere eleventh. Uncle Dave was first at the quarter pole in 38 seconds, Carrie N. second, Alley third, Plympton fourth, Steve Maxwell fifth, Bay sixth, Bessie seventh, Reuben eighth, the others trailing as fast as they could. At the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:14, Alley had a commanding lead, Carrie N. second, Uncle Dave third, Vivandiere fourth, Steve Maxwell fifth, Bessie sixth, Bay seventh, Reuben eighth, Pondietta ninth, Plympton tenth. Alley led away from the others and came home an easy winner by five lengths in 2:28¾, Carrie N second, a neck in front of Steve Maxwell, Bay fourth, Big Fellow fifth, Bessie Sixth, Reuben seventh, Plympton eighth, Vivandiere ninth, Pondietta tenth, Uncle Dave eleventh.

*Second Heat.*—Bessie was away first, Bay second, Carrie N. third, Steve Maxwell fourth, the others following in a straggling manner, many of them on a break. At the quarter pole, which was passed in 39 seconds, Bay led, Carrie N. second, Alley third, Steve Maxwell fourth, Bessie fifth, Uncle Dave sixth, Vivandiere seventh, Big Fellow eighth, Plympton ninth, Pondietta tenth, Reuben eleventh. Bay showed the way down the backstretch, and was leading three lengths at the half mile pole in 1:15½, Alley second, Carrie N. third, Steve Maxwell fourth, Uncle Dave fifth, the others trailing on as well as they could. On the lower turn Alley, the favorite, broke up, and Bay, who had been leading all the way, had the heat then to a certainty, barring accidents. He trotted steadily to the end, and won the heat by three lengths in 2:30¾, Alley second, Maxwell third, Carrie N. fourth, Uncle Dave fifth, Big Fellow sixth, Reuben seventh, Bessie eighth, Vivandiere ninth, Pondietta tenth, Plymyton eleventh.

*Third Heat.*—Bay was the first away, Bessie second, Vivandiere third, Alley fourth, Steve Maxwell fifth, the others in a bunch. At the quarter pole Bay led half a length, Alley second, Vivandiere third, Carrie N. fourth, Big Fellow fifth, Steve Maxwell sixth, Bessie seventh, Uncle Dave eighth, Pondietta ninth, Reuben tenth. Time, 40 seconds. The race down the backstretch was between Bay and Alley, and as they passed the half-mile pole Bay had the best of it by a head. Time, 1:15½. Vivandiere was third, Carrie N. fourth, Big Fellow fifth, the others apparently out of the race. Alley broke up on the lower turn, and it was the general impression that he had given up the contest to Bay. It was not so, however, as Alley came again and challenged Bay at the three-quarter pole. On the homestretch Alley carried Bay to a break, and then, leaving him, came on and won the heat by several lengths in 2:31¾. Bay was second, Vivandiere third, Carrie N. fourth. Uncle Dave fifth, Big Fellow sixth, Steve Maxwell seventh, Reuben eighth, Bessie ninth, Pondietta tenth.

*Fourth Heat.*—Alley had the lead by two or three lengths, Steve Maxwell second, Bessie third, Reuben fourth Bay fifth (with a new driver), the other horses in a bunch and the majority of them on a break. At the quarter pole, which was passed in 37½ seconds, Alley led six lengths, Bay second, Reuben third, Big Fellow fourth, Vivandiere fifth, Uncle Dave sixth, the others close together. At the half mile pole—time, 1:15—Alley led about five lengths, Bay second, Carrie N. third, Vivandiere fourth, Big Fellow fifth, the others following as best they could. Alley kept on steadily, and came home an easy winner of the heat and race, Big Fellow second, Carrie N. third, Reuben fourth, Steve Maxwell fifth, Uncle Dave sixth, Bay seventh, Bessie eighth, Vivandiere ninth, Pondietta tenth. Time, 2:32¼. The following is a

SUMMARY:—

SAME DAY.—Purse $750, for horses that have never beaten 2:34; $375 to the first, $175 to the second, $125 to the third and $75 to the fourth horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

ENTRIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. H. Goldsmith's b. g. Alley | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| C. B. Gilman's b. g. Bay | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| W. Bassford's b. m. Carrie N | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| W. Sergeant's br. g. Big Fellow | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| J. Murphy's g. g. Steve Maxwell | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 |
| D. Brinkerhoff's b. m. Vivandiere | 9 | 9 | 3 | 9 |
| C. Clark's b. g. Reuben | 7 | 7 | 8 | 4 |
| C. Redavat's r. g. Uncle Dave | 11 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| T. C. Bardine's g. m. Bessie | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| D. P. Wheeler's ch. m. Pondietta | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| J. J. Hornbeck's blk. g. Plympton | 8 | dis. | | |
| A. Carnedison's b. g. Judge Robertson | dr. | | | |
| Washburn Brothers' b. g. H. D. Laflin | dr. | | | |
| S. Patterson's b. m. Modesty | dr. | | | |
| M. H. Whipple's blk. g. New Brook | dr. | | | |
| E. C. White's b. g. Happy John | dr. | | | |
| W. Bodine's b. m. Lady Mills | dr. | | | |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 38 | 1:14 | 2:28¾ |
| Second heat | 39 | 1:15½ | 2:30¾ |
| Third heat | 40 | 1:15½ | 2:31¾ |
| Fourth heat | 37½ | 1:15 | 2:32¼ |

## BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, June 20, 1876.

The second June meeting at Beacon Park commenced to-day. There were two contests.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—3:00 class; purse, $500.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. g. Grateful | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Blk. s. Tartar | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| B. g. Brother | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| B. g. Bancroft | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| B. m. Christine | 5 | 5 | 5 |

Time, 2:32—2:36—2:38.

SECOND RACE.—2:28 class; purse $1,500.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. s. Ned Wallace | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ch. m. Flora Belle | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| B. m. Kitty Cook | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Blk. m. Belle Dean | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| B. g. Dusty | 5 | 5 | dr |

Time, 2:26—2:25—2:28¼.

## RACING AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 20, 1876.

The spring meeting of the Syracuse Driving Park opened to-day. Butcher Boy won the 3 minute race, and Fanny Atwood the 2:35 class.

# THE NEW RACKET COURT.

OPENING OF THE CLUB HOUSE YESTERDAY—THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE OF GUESTS—LADIES APPROVING ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The new Racket Court Club house, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, was formally opened to the use of members yesterday. The occasion was celebrated by a reception to which were invited the members, their friends and ladies. In addition there were displays of racket playing and boxing on the part of members of the club and professionals who had been engaged especially to give exhibitions of their skill and proficiency in their peculiar styles. The affair was from commencement to finish a complete success, and will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present. To say that all of New York's best society was present to assist in the inauguration of the club is but to convey a slight idea of the brilliant assemblage which congregated in the building which has been a wonder for so long to the public, and which was yesterday described in the HERALD. Suffice it to say that the number of ladies who graced the club house by their presence conclusively shows that the elevating pursuit of athletic sports on the part of Gotham's favorite sons fully meets with their approbation. Some 1,500 invitations were sent out, and nearly all of this number responded by their presence and were received by the officers of the club and by them ushered to the courts where the inaugural games were to take place—viz., the day and night racket courts, on the upper floor of the building. On the second floor the band discoursed pleasing music in one of the anterooms, while the reception rooms were thrown open for promenading and the regalement of visitors in the shape of a handsome collation, with all the usual concomitants furnished by Delmonico.

THE EXERCISES,

which were announced to commence at half-past two o'clock P. M., were carried out with a punctuality that all clubs would do well to emulate, for, as the clock struck, "Time" was called for each event. The first was a four-handed game at rackets in the day court, between Messrs. A. J. Lowery and W. P. Douglas against H. W. Miller and Frederick May. The game was intensely watched by the spectators, and as each side made good play were vehemently applauded. The match was the best two out of three games. It was apparent from the first that Messrs. Miller and May were the most proficient, although their opponents showed great agility and skill. For all this the victory fell to the Miller side in the first game, by a score of 15 to 9 aces. The second game was somewhat more even, fine play being exhibited on both sides, resulting finally, however, in the former victors securing the laurels by a score of 15 to 13, making them the winners of the match. The result, when announced, was received with a perfect ovation of applause, to which the contestants modestly bowed their acknowledgments.

THE SECOND EVENT

was a match game at racket between Messrs. Souter and Thorp, best two in three. This contest was expected to prove exceedingly close, but Mr. Thorp, from the first opening of the game, showed that he was slightly overmatched. For all that in the opening game he played with great vim and with a little more practice will undoubtedly make a dangerous antagonist. On the call of game the score stood Souter 15 to Thorpe's 11. The second game also resulted in Souter's favor, he beating Thorpe by 8 aces and thereby winning the rub.

The next item on the programme was a boxing match between Professor O'Neill and Dr. Meigs. As soon as this was announced the ladies were all excitement to witness the exhibition, for they had heard much about the manly art of self-defence, but had never seen it put into practical illustration. As the men stepped into the court they were eagerly scanned, and, according as their appearance seemed to strike the fancy, each was accepted as the champion. Both were appropriately dressed and presented a pleasing impression. On "time" being called both men advanced to the centre of the court and set to work without any of the usual preliminary tedious sparring. It was lead out, stop and counter right through, with the advantage at the end of the first round in favor of the Doctor. The second round brought out a better exhibition of skill on both sides, and the sparring was a pretty exhibition of skill and science, resulting slightly in favor of O'Neill. The third and last round resulted in a similar way, making O'Neill the victor. Both contestants were loudly applauded at the close of the bout, as they well deserved to be, for seldom has a prettier and more scientific set-to been witnessed in this city.

An interval of half an hour then ensued, which was utilized by an examination of the building and an inspection of the various paraphernalia provided for the use of members for the development of their physique, which were duly explained by the amateur athletes who were deputed to do the honors of the occasion. After a tour of the different rooms had been made, a return to the galleries above the racket court was effected in order to witness the four-handed game at rackets between professionals, in which Messrs. W. Day and J. Moore contested against J. Keating and P. Fitzpatrick.

THE GAME

proved exceedingly exciting, and magnificent play was exhibited by both sides, so much so that frequent bursts of applause were given to the players. The match was the best three out of five games. In the first, after both sides had scored 14, the game was set by consent to three more points, resulting finally in favor of Fitzpatrick and Keating. The second game was also won by them by a score of 15 to 9 aces. In the third game, which was an exceedingly close one, Day and Moore won by a score of 15 to 13. The next, however, was decided in favor of Fitzpatrick's side by three points, the score standing 15 to 12, and thereby giving them the victory and the match.

A BOXING BOUT

was next in order between Messrs. A. V. de Goicurria and N. F. de Goicurria, who are acknowledged to be two of the best amateurs in the country. Both exhibited great proficiency, and after five rounds it was found impossible to declare either one the victor.

The wind up of the athletic exhibition was brought about by an exhibition of fisticuffs by William Edwards and his brother Warwick. This was not down on the programme and most of the guests had retired to the dining room, but as soon as it became known that the well known "Billy" Edwards was to give an exhibition all left and proceeded to the racquet court, where the set-to was to take place, until every available space was occupied. The set-to was exceedingly lively, notwithstanding that Billy Edwards had to abstain from the use of his right hand, owing to its being still disabled from the effects of his late trial with Steve Taylor. He, however, managed to use it effectually in stopping, and gave his brother all he could do to avoid his left. Warrie, however, was not slow, and retaliated with many a well directed and well delivered blow. Four rounds were fought with but little difference between the two, although, if anything, the victory was a trifle on the side of Billy. This brought the exhibition to a close, and a move was made to the refectory, where due justice was done to the good things provided, after which dancing became the order of the day. Every one who visited the club house expressed themselves as highly pleased with their entertainment, and parted from their hosts with all kind of expressions of good wishes.

THE GUESTS.

Among those present during the afternoon were Mr. G. G. Howland and wife and Miss Breeze, Doctor, Mr. Frederick and Miss May, Mr. F. F. Marbury and daughter, Mrs. and Miss Carry Warren, Mr. Lawrence Jerome, Mr. Leonard Jerome, Mr. August Belmont and Mrs. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Kennys, Mr. and Mrs. Work and Miss Fannie Work, M. Wright Sanford, Dr. Cotteir and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. McCready, Judge J. R. Brady, W. H. Marston, General and Mrs. Arthur, Colonel F. E. and Mrs. Howe, Mr. Peter Marie, Mr. R. Catling and wife, Mr. Murray Livingstone, Mr. Isaac Bell and daughter, Mr. Edward Bell and the Misses Edith and May Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Burkend, Mr. and the Misses Beckwith, Mrs. W. B. Schermerhorn and Mrs. Gandy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leavitt, Mr. Robert Stuyvesant, Mr. E. W. Vandenhoff, Mr. L. Montague, H. Leroy and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Reives, together with the Misses Redman, J. Grainger and A. Neiholm, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. D. Duer, Isaac Bell, Jr., Colonel Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, J. A. Bayard, Jr., H. C. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Bell and the Misses Bell, Mr. M. Morgan and daughter, Mr. W. Douglas and Miss Wolff, General Smith, S. French, J. Barclay, F. K. Sturges, J. H. Draper, Colonel Coster, W. Parker, Mrs. De Neuville, G. A. Forrest, J. Nathan, W. Nathan, C. G. Wolf, Mr and Mrs. Taifrey, Captain and Mrs. C. Baldwin, U. S. N., and Frederick Miller.

# CRICKET.

THE ST. GEORGE'S DEFEAT THE STATEN ISLAND CLUB BY ONE RUN AND NINE WICKETS.

Notwithstanding the very threatening weather yesterday a large number of spectators assembled on the St. George's Cricket grounds at Hoboken to witness the game between the St. George and Staten Island clubs. The St. George's Club won the toss and Captain Bance decided to send the Staten Islanders to the wickets. Mr Moore and Mr. Davis first handled the willow, but the latter soon fell before Moeran's straight bowling. The only large scores made were by Mr. Moore, 11; Brewster (professional), 11; Mr. M. Eyre, 9, and Mr. Whetham, 6. Their total was 45. The St. George's sent in Giles (professional) and Mr. Satterthwaite to open their game. The largest scores were:—Mr. Jones, 21, and Mr. Moeran, 12. The other members also played well, making a total of 56 runs. After dinner the Staten Islanders went in for their second inning and made 36 runs, of which Williams contributed 10, but he was unfortunate in running out two good players—viz., Brewster and J. Eyre. Mr. Moore played very well for 8 runs, as he did for 11 in the first inning. Their total score was, in the two innings, 81 runs. The St. George's then went in on their second inning, having 26 runs to make to win the game. Giles and Bance first handled the bats, and when Bance was bowled for 3 runs the score stood at 13 runs. Then Moeran went in, and with Giles made the necessary 13 runs, both being not out when the game was called. The result was that the St. George's Club won by 1 run and 9 wickets to fall. The bowling on both sides was excellent, Messrs. Moeran, Giles and Jones taking the honors for the St. George's, and Messrs. Brewster, Sprague and Houghton for the Staten Islanders.

The following is the score:—

STATEN ISLAND.

| First Inning. | | Second Inning. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moore, b. Giles | 11 | hit wicket, b. Giles | 8 |
| Davis, b. Moeran | 1 | b. Moeran | 2 |
| Whetham, c. Bance, b. Giles | 6 | b. Moeran | 2 |
| Houghton, b. Giles | 0 | b. Giles | 0 |
| Brewster, b. Moeran | 11 | run out | 5 |
| Stevens, c. Giles, b. Moeran | 0 | b. Jones | 0 |
| M. Eyre, c. Moeran, b. Giles | 9 | b. Moeran | 0 |
| Williams, b. Moeran | 0 | b. Moeran | 10 |
| Filmer, b. Moeran | 0 | not out | 2 |
| J. Eyre, not out | 0 | run out | 1 |
| Sprague, l. b. w., b. Giles | 0 | l. b. w., b. Moeran | 3 |
| Byes 5, leg byes 2 | 7 | byes 2, leg byes 1 | 3 |
| Total | 45 | Total | 36 |

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

| Innings. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | 10th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First | 7 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 28 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45—45 |
| Second | 0 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 36—36 |

ST. GEORGE.

| First Inning. | | Second Inning. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Giles, c. Sprague, b. Brewster | 4 | not out | 17 |
| Satterthwaite, c. Whetham, b. Brewster | 1 | | |
| Bance, b. Sprague | 4 | b. Brewster | 3 |
| Mostyn, run out | 6 | | |
| Moeran, c. J. Eyre, b. Houghton | 12 | not out | 6 |
| Jones, c. Sprague, b. Houghton | 21 | | |
| Reid, b. Houghton | 1 | | |
| Talbot, l. b. w., b. Sprague | 2 | | |
| Whitlock, b. Brewster | 3 | | |
| Mackay, b. Sprague | 1 | | |
| Tingley, not out | 0 | | |
| Leg byes | 1 | | |
| Total | 56 | Total | 26 |

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

| Innings. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | 10th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First | 3 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 41 | 50 | 50 | 55 | 55 | 56—56 |
| Second | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | —26 |

Umpires—Messrs. James Smith and M. Roberts.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

ST. GEORGE.

| Bowler. | Balls. | Runs. | Maidens. | Wickets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Inning.* | | | | |
| Moeran | 60 | 14 | 3 | 5 |
| Giles | 56 | 24 | 3 | 5 |
| *Second Inning.* | | | | |
| Jones | 36 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| Moeran | 57 | 14 | 3 | 5 |
| Giles | 18 | 7 | 1 | 2 |

STATEN ISLAND.

| Bowler. | Balls. | Runs. | Maidens. | Wickets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Inning.* | | | | |
| Brewster | 102 | 17 | 7 | 3 |
| Sprague | 79 | 29 | 5 | 3 |
| Houghton | 18 | 9 | 0 | 3 |
| *Second Inning.* | | | | |
| Brewster | 30 | 14 | 2 | 1 |
| Sprague | 26 | 12 | 0 | 0 |

CRICKET NOTES.

To-morrow the second eleven of the Manhattan Club will play an eleven of the Brooklyn Club on their grounds at Prospect Park. A very large attendance is expected, and tents will be erected for the ladies.

On Saturday the second eleven of the St. George's Club will play an eleven of St. Paul's school, of Concord, N. H. This school is established on the Rugby and Eton principle, and lately they have taken a great interest in cricket, having at present three elevens. The St. Paul's team will be accompanied by many ladies and gentlemen, relatives of the players, and special arrangements will be made by the St. George's Club at Hoboken for their reception.

On Monday next the St. George's Club will visit Philadelphia to play the Young America Club, of that city, and on Tuesday they will play the Germantown Club, returning to this city on Wednesday.

On Wednesday next the Paterson Club will play the Manhattan Club, of this city, at Prospect Park.

## BASE BALL NOTES.

At Indianapolis yesterday the Indianapolis club defeated the Philadelphias by a score of 9 to 1.

# YACHTING.

## Annual Regatta of the New Jersey Club.

## SLOOPS CHARM AND SOPHIE WINNERS.

### The Preparations for the Coming Centennial Races.

The annual regatta of the New Jersey Yacht Club was held yesterday on the Hudson River. The prospects of a pleasant day were not very brilliant early in the morning, but shortly after nine A. M. the sky cleared up and a pleasant southerly breeze set in. The club house is situated at Hoboken, just below the Elysian Fields, and most of the spectators viewed the race from the shore. The course was from a stakeboat anchored off the club house, to and around a stakeboat anchored off the foot of Sixty-fifth street, North River, thence to a stakeboat off Guttenburg and back to starting point. The course had to be sailed twice, making a total distance of sixteen miles. The yachts were divided into three classes, as follows:—First class, those above thirty feet; second class, those measuring between thirty feet and twenty-three, and third class, those measuring under twenty-three feet. The allowance of time was two minutes to the foot. The tide was running ebb and the breeze from the southward. As there was only one first class boat there was no race in that class. The following yachts started in the race:—

SECOND CLASS.

| Name. | Owner. | Length. Ft. | In. | Time. H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jesse Maud | P. Griffith | 27 | 10 | 10 | 57 | 23 |
| Pauline | T. Kaiser | 23 | 7 | 10 | 57 | 44 |
| Charm | Commod. Ketchum | 28 | 8 | 10 | 58 | 51 |
| Ripple | A. Hermon | 25 | 5 | 11 | 00 | 13 |
| Freddie | W. H. Dilworth | 23 | 4 | 11 | 00 | 46 |
| THIRD CLASS. | | | | | | |
| Dolly | J. Burton | 19 | 7 | 10 | 59 | 34 |
| Sophia | R. Havens | 22 | 5 | 11 | 00 | 18 |
| Fay | T. Rogers | 20 | 2 | 11 | 00 | 55 |
| Eva | E. Hollman | 20 | 9 | 11 | 03 | 48 |

The boats made a pretty sight skimming along over the river with their booms to port as they headed for the foot of Sixty-fifth street, North River. They were all under jib and mainsail with the exception of the Charm, which had a small gaff topsail set. The Charm showed them all a pretty clean pair of heels as, before half the distance to the first turn was over, she had passed the Pauline and Jessie Maud and led the fleet. The Sophia was also beating the others in her class and passing the Dolly also gave the Ripple and Pauline a chance to read her name. The yachts turned the stake boat off the foot of Sixty-fifth street in the following order:—Charm, Jessie Maud, Sophia, Ripple, Pauline, Fay, Freddie, Eva and Dolly. As they rounded they let their sheet run clean out and started dead before the wind for the stakeboat off Guttenburg, which they turned in the same order, and then trimmed down on the wind. The Sophia and Ripple made a long leg toward the New York shore, and then tacking headed well up toward the home stakeboat. The Charm, however, still held her lead of the fleet, and the Ripple winded the Sophia. The Pauline and Fay were also doing pretty well, and passed the Jessie Maud. The yachts turned the home stakeboat as follows on the

FIRST ROUND.

| Name. | H. M. S. | Name. | H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charm | 11 59 15 | Jessie Maud | 12 9 30 |
| Ripple | 12 5 00 | Freddie | 12 11 35 |
| Sophia | 12 5 15 | Dolly | 12 12 15 |
| Pauline | 12 7 00 | Eva | 12 17 30 |
| Fay | 12 7 30 | | |

They all started once more with sheets lifted, skipping along very fast, and off the wind the Sophia gained steadily on the Ripple, and before half the distance was completed went by her. The little Fay was also doing well and passed the Pauline. They turned the stakeboat at the foot of Sixty-fifth street as follows:—Charm, Sophia, Ripple, Fay, Pauline, Jessie Maud, Freddie, Eva and Dolly. Dead before the wind they made the next side of the triangle keeping the same positions, and then trimmed their sheets for the beat home. The wind had now freshened up considerably, and, close hauled, they had a lively time coming home. There were very few that could take it as it came, and most of them had to keep their mainsails shaking. The Jessie Maud luffed up and took in a reef. They finally arrived in the following order:—Charm, Sophia, Ripple, Fay, Pauline, Freddie, Eva, Jessie Maud and Dolly. The following is the actual and corrected time:—

SECOND CLASS.

| | Arrival. H. M. S. | Actual Time. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charm | 1 04 00 | 2 05 09 | 2 05 09 |
| Jennie Maud | 1 38 30 | 2 41 07 | 2 39 37 |
| Ripple | 1 16 10 | 2 15 57 | 2 09 37 |
| Pauline | 1 27 30 | 2 29 46 | 2 19 46 |
| Freddie | 1 33 25 | 2 32 39 | 2 22 09 |
| THIRD CLASS. | | | |
| Sophia | 1 12 35 | 2 12 17 | 2 12 17 |
| Eva | 1 35 30 | 2 31 42 | 2 27 42 |
| Fay | 1 21 30 | 2 20 35 | 2 16 05 |
| Dolly | (Not timed.) | | |

The Charm, therefore, won the prize in the second class and the Sophia the prize in the third class.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA.

The opening regatta of the series to be sailed under the auspices of the Centennial Committee will take place to-morrow. The following is the programme:—

PRIZES.—The committee appointed by the United States Centennial Commission invite a free entry of all yachts belonging to any regular organized yacht club in the world, and offer for competition the following prizes for the first day's race:—The medal and diploma of the International Exhibition of 1876 will be awarded by the United States Centennial Commission to the winner in each class; also a prize in silver will be awarded by the Centennial Regatta Committee.

Entries must be made in writing to G. L. Haight, No. 50 Broad street, New York, and must contain actual measurements of the yachts entered, and will be received until twelve o'clock noon of the day preceding the race.

CLASSIFICATION.—Schooner yachts will be divided into two classes, viz.:—First class, those measuring more than 90 feet over all and under; second class, those measuring 90 feet over all and under. Sloops will be divided also into two classes, viz:—First class, those measuring more than 5 feet mean length; second class, those measuring 55 feet mean length and under.

ALLOWANCE OF TIME.—Owner's measurements, certified by the measurer of his club, will be received for all entering yachts, and must accompany the entry. In case of a question arising as to the correctness of the same, the committee reserve the right to remeasure. The time of allowance will be based upon mean length and greatest beam, and will be calculated according to the rules of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

The course will be the New York Yacht Club course, flying start, between judges' steamer and New York Yacht Club house, on Staten Island, to buoy No. 8½, leaving it on port hand; thence to and around Sandy Hook lightship, keeping it in turning on starboard hand, and then return over same course to buoy No. 15, on West Bank, passing between it and the judges' steamer, where the race will end. Yachts must keep to eastward of buoys 11, 13 and 15 on West Bank, and outside of buoy 5½, on point Sandy Hook, going and returning.

STARTING SIGNALS.—To prepare to start a signal will be given by the steamer's whistle—three long and distinct blasts; after a lapse of fifteen minutes a second blast will be given as a signal to start and the flag lowered on the judges' steamer; fifteen minutes will then be allowed yachts to pass the line, after which time the whistle will again be blown, and any yacht failing to cross within the time allowed will be timed as having passed at the expiration of the fifteen minutes. Yachts will be started at eleven o'clock A. M. No shifting of ballast allowed during the race. No limit as to number of crew. The sailing regulations of the New York Yacht Club to govern the race, both as to course and sails. Yachts to carry their club signals at the peak.

It is understood that a large number of steamers will accompany the yachts over the course. The entries up to last night are as follows:—

FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.

| Name. | Owner. | Length Over All. Ft. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alarm | Commodore G. L. Kingsland | 121 | 9 |
| Tidal Wave | William Voorhis | 119 | 8 |
| SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS. | | | |
| Estelle | J. D. Smith | 88 | 0 |
| Peerless | J. R. Maxwell | 75 | 2 |
| Eva | E. Burd-Grubb | 73 | 3 |
| FIRST CLASS SLOOPS. | | | |
| Gracie | John R. Halsey | 68 | 8½ |
| Arrow | D. Edgar | 44 | 3 |
| SECOND CLASS SLOOPS. | | | |
| Windward | H. L. Willoughby | 50 | 5½ |
| Sadie | J. B. Norris | 49 | 0 |

It is understood, however, that a number of yachts will enter this morning, as it is not likely that the Palmer, Idler and Comet would be absent from such a contest.

On Friday there will be a very interesting race for yachts of fifteen tons and under, for which over twenty-five entries have already been made. On Monday, June 26, the schooners and sloops will have an ocean race to Cape May and return.

YACHTING NOTES.

Yacht Vindex, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Robert Center, from New York, passed Whitestone, L. I., yesterday, *en route* to Port Jefferson, L. I.

## THE HARLEM REGATTA.

COLUMBIA'S POSITION IN THE FOUR-OARED RACE—FIRST ACROSS THE LINE.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As a spectator of the regatta of the Harlem Rowing Association, which took place last Saturday afternoon, I cannot in silence suffer the Columbia College crew to be unjustly deprived of a victory which rightly belongs to them. At the time of the finish I was on the ladies' steamer, moored in front of Florence's and directly opposite the white flag which marked the terminus of the race on the Westchester shore, so that the line of the finish lay directly across the river from where I stood. Standing in such a position that both the Atalanta and Columbia crews were plainly visible it was manifest to me and to all near where I was standing that the Columbia boat passed the white flag a full length ahead of the Atalanta's. The Columbia boat was not fouled by the steam launch until after the line of the finish was passed. This is the opinion which I formed from seeing the race, and it is also the opinion of all the gentlemen who stood near me on the steamer.

The decision of the referee was given before he had any opportunity of consulting the judge, and before it was possible for him to have formed a fair judgment. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the association was held Saturday evening, when it was decided that the race rightly belonged to Columbia; but, as the decision of the referee is, in all cases, final according to the rules of the association, it was impossible for the committee to reverse his decision or to give the Challenge Cup to the Columbia crew, although it was rightly theirs. This much I am compelled to say by a wish to see justice done to both parties, and I trust that the same desire for fair play which the HERALD has always manifested may make room for my letter in your columns.

FAIR PLAY.

## NEREID BOAT CLUB.

A BURLESQUE REGATTA ON THE KILL VON KULL—THE CORSAIR-LIKE CHAPS WHO PLEASED THE LADIES AND AMUSED THE REAL BOATING MEN.

The Nereid Boat Club of Brooklyn held its annual regatta on the Kill Von Kull yesterday. At four o'clock the steamboat Northfield, chartered for the occasion, left the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn, having a large party of ladies on board and a number of boating men. Arriving at the course there were several hitches in the management and a great deal of unnecessary delay was caused by the ignorance of the committee on placing stakeboats. There were three races rowed, a four-oared race, distance two miles, straight away from the can buoy, between Constable's Point and the New Brighton dock, to a point a little eastward of the lighthouse in the Kill opposite Elm Park; a pair-oared and a single scull race over a course of one and a half miles. The members of the committee seemed so utterly at sea and had so much flirtation on their minds that they permitted the regatta itself, as an Englishman on board expressed it,

"TO GO TO THE DOOSED BOW WOWS."

The following entries were made for the regatta:—

FIRST—FOUR-OARED GIGS.

| "Panope"—Red. | "Eudora"—Blue. |
|---|---|
| Bow—James A. Bergen. | Bow—H. C. Broun. |
| No. 2—E. T. Nichols. | No. 2—C. T. Jefferis. |
| No. 3—Benj. A. Jessup. | No. 3—Wm. Fehr. |
| Stroke—Jos. P. Earle. | Stroke—R. S. Bussing, Jr. |
| Coxswain—R. S. Morison. | Coxswain—C. C. Broun. |

SECOND—PAIR-OARED SHELLS.

| "Thetis"—Red. | "Erato"—Blue. |
|---|---|
| Bow—Chas. M. Bull. | Bow—F. Lawton. |
| Stroke—Frank B. Tracy. | Stroke—W. A. Brown. |

THIRD—SINGLE SCULLS.

For a challenge cup, presented to the club by Mr. William H. Gladwin.—Jos. P. Earle, red; Benj. A. Jessup, blue and white; F. B. Rogers, white.

There has been a good deal of boat racing on the Kill von Kull in days gone by, but nothing has ever been seen to compare with the regatta of the Nereid Boat Club yesterday. There was a red capped crew and a blue capped crew in the four-oared race, and to the lookers on the members of the crews seemed to have been made up to enact a burlesque. None of the men knew how to pull, with the exception of Joe Earle, the stroke of the Reds, and Bussing, the stroke of the Blues. Bussing did his best, but he had a crew that would have struck terror into Sheridan's troopers at the Five Forks. "The Reds have a splendid catch, haven't they?" asked a man whose hat was adorned with a big red ribbon. "Yes, they have," answered an old boating man, "if they keep that catch long they will empty the Kill." The Reds beat the Blues by six lengths, the time made being 12m. 28s. by the winning crew. In the second or pair-oared race, the shouts of laughter from the spectators were loud and long continued as the two crews rowed across the Kill instead of rowing down, and fouled each other with a sort ecstacy. Then the Red crew stood right still and the others rowed ahead with an awful appearance of energy until they came under the bows of a coal schooner, which they fouled in the most beautiful style, dashing the water around them madly. Time, 4m. 30s. The Red pair-oared crew laid on the leeward side of the coal schooner for a few more minutes, and were hidden away from all inspection. Then they appeared again. In the meantime, the Blues wanted to know if they would row on and were told to "drown themselves" by the enthusiastic crowd, who cheered derisively from the Argonauta boat house. Time was not taken in this race, which was declared not to be a race at all. The excitement was terrible during this race, and at least one gentleman lost half a dollar on the result.

In the single scull race Joe Earle won by about ten lengths, Rogers coming in second and Jessup the worst third that ever was seen on any course.

## CREEDMOOR.

FIRST COMPETITION FOR PLACES ON THE TEAM TO SHOOT THE RETURN IRISH MATCH.

The first competition for places on the team to shoot the return match with the Irish team commenced at Creedmoor yesterday. The same number of shots were allowed as in the competitions for positions on the International Team, viz., fifteen at 800 and 900 and twenty shots at 1,000 yards. The successful competitors in the competition for the international match were permitted to stand on the records of their previous shooting. Six of the team availed themselves of this rule, and they will be among the members of both teams unless the present competitors exceed their scores. There were thirteen entries yesterday, all of whom shot at the three ranges mentioned. The rain somewhat interrupted the shooting early in the afternoon and the light when firing was subsequently resumed was of a somewhat perplexing kind. The sky was at times clear and again clouded, and the sunshine chased the shadows, coquetting the eyes of the marksmen. The wind was not particularly troublesome, so some tolerable shooting was the result. Below are the scores of the different competitors:—

| Yards. | | Totals. |
|---|---|---|
| C. E. BLYDENBURGH. | | |
| 800 | 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 | —69 |
| 900 | 3 5 4 4 3 3 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 | —63 |
| 1,000 | 5 5 5 4 3 4 4 5 3 5 5 4 5 4 3 4 4 5 4 5 | —86—218 |
| ISAAC L. ALLEN. | | |
| 800 | 0 2 2 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 | —59 |
| 900 | 4 4 5 5 3 4 5 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 3 | —65 |
| 1,000 | 5 4 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 3 5 5 | —89—213 |
| G. W. YALE. | | |
| 800 | 4 5 5 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 4 3 4 5 4 | —65 |
| 900 | 4 4 5 4 3 3 4 5 3 5 0 5 5 5 5 | —60 |
| 1,000 | 4 5 3 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 3 3 3 5 4 2 5 5 | —84—209 |
| G. W. DAVISON. | | |
| 800 | 4 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 | —70 |
| 900 | 2 5 5 0 5 3 5 5 5 4 3 4 5 4 0 | —55 |
| 1,000 | 2 5 5 5 2 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 3 4 3 0 4 | —80—205 |
| A. ANDERSON. | | |
| 800 | 3 4 4 0 4 5 4 5 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 | —58 |
| 900 | 4 4 3 0 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 | —64 |
| 1,000 | 5 2 5 3 3 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 0 | —81—203 |
| R. RATHBONE. | | |
| 800 | 5 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 | —69 |
| 900 | 4 4 5 5 2 5 3 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 | —66 |
| 1,000 | 3 4 5 2 2 0 5 5 3 5 5 4 5 4 0 4 4 2 4 0 | —66—201 |
| H. FULTON. | | |
| 800 | 2 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 4 | —66 |
| 900 | 3 5 5 5 2 3 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 | —64 |
| 1,000 | 3 0 0 3 0 4 3 5 5 4 5 4 3 3 5 5 4 5 4 4 | —69—199 |
| C. DUSENBERRY, JR. | | |
| 800 | 4 3 5 3 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 | —64 |
| 900 | 4 5 0 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 | —64 |
| 1,000 | 3 4 5 0 0 4 0 4 5 5 2 3 3 5 5 4 4 4 3 5 | —68—196 |
| A. V. CANFIELD, JR. | | |
| 800 | 2 2 3 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 3 4 5 5 | —61 |
| 900 | 5 4 3 3 4 5 2 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 | —63 |
| 1,000 | 3 0 3 5 2 4 4 4 5 3 4 2 5 5 5 3 3 4 5 5 | —71—195 |
| A. D. HODGMAN. | | |
| 800 | 5 2 4 3 4 5 5 5 3 3 5 5 3 4 4 | —58 |
| 900 | 4 2 4 3 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 | —62 |
| 1,000 | 5 0 0 5 4 4 5 4 2 5 2 5 3 3 2 0 5 0 5 3 | —62—182 |
| H. FISHER. | | |
| 800 | 5 0 4 3 3 4 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 3 | —59 |
| 900 | 4 3 4 4 5 3 5 5 3 5 4 5 4 3 0 | —57 |
| 1,000 | 4 3 5 0 3 0 4 5 0 5 5 4 5 5 3 0 3 0 5 | —64—180 |
| D. SMYTH. | | |
| 800 | 4 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 4 0 5 3 | —60 |
| 900 | 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 0 3 4 | —60 |
| 1,000 | 5 3 3 4 5 3 0 0 4 4 5 3 0 4 4 2 4 0 3 4 | —60—180 |
| G. L. MORSE. | | |
| 800 | 3 2 4 4 4 5 0 5 5 3 3 4 5 0 3 | —50 |
| 900 | 0 3 0 0 3 5 5 5 2 4 4 3 3 5 5 | —47 |
| 1,000 | 0 5 4 4 0 0 0 5 0 5 5 0 4 5 3 0 4 5 5 2 | —56—153 |

Those who rely upon their record in the previous competition are Messrs. Farwell, Hyde, Dakin, Bruce, Weber and Overbaugh. Mr. Smyth's score of yesterday is also permitted to stand as his record for the second competition in the previous team, having been excused then for unavoidable absence. The first competition continues to-day, the selection to be made from the record of both days.

## THE CALIFORNIA RIFLE TEAM.

Yesterday the California rifle team who are to compete in the Centennial Rifle Shooting Match left Busch's Hotel, Hoboken, for Philadelphia.

## A MISSING ITALIAN LADY.

Signor Ferdinand de Lucca, the Italian Consul General in this city, yesterday morning informed Police Superintendent Walling that he had received a notification from Professor Luigi Papanti, of New Haven, Conn., that his wife, Signora Penelope Papanti, had left home last Friday, and has not since been found. Last autumn Mme. Papanti left home, but was found by the police wandering round the streets of an adjacent town, and was sent back again to her home. When she left home on Friday last she carried with her her infant child, aged eleven months. She had no money, and when the train arrived at Bridgeport the conductor was about to put her off, when she pleaded piteously and said if she did not reach this city she would commit suicide. The conductor allowed her to ride to this city, and she was last seen going in the direction of Sixth avenue. In reference to the previous history of Mme. Papanti it may be said that her husband considers her a confirmed kleptomaniac, and consequently insane. She is twenty-eight years old, remarkably beautiful and is the mother of nine children. During her momentary spells of insanity she fancies that she is going to Italy to escape the persecutions of her relatives, who, she fancies, are leagued with her husband against her. She is destructive in her home habits, and has torn her husband's clothes in strips and smashed the furniture previous to her leaving home.

Superintendent Walling detailed detectives to work on the case.

# THE WHITE VEIL.

TEN POSTULANTS INVESTED WITH IT AT THE GOOD SHEPHERD CONVENT YESTERDAY.

The white robes of the Good Shepherd *religieuse* must possess a potent charm for many Catholic young ladies, as ten of those who had passed a successful postulate of six months yesterday received the white veil, robe and mantle of the Order. At two o'clock the lights gleamed on the altars, and flowers, gathered by the deft hands of the Sisters, from their own gardens, filled the air with their sweet perfume. A carpet of scarlet and black covered the floor before the altar railing, and, as Miss Sayres struck the first notes of the "Ave Maris Stella," and the choir of nuns intoned the sweet hymn, the doors of the chapel were thrown open, the procession of *religieuse* entered the choir; the cross-bearer between two novices with lighted candles, the other nuns following in their long white choir mantles and black veils, also bearing lighted candles, slowly filed into their high backed stalls, while the Prioress and Novice Mistress conducted the ten young brides to the altar railing, where they all knelt until the hymn was ended. Father Durthaler, vested in surplice, stole and cope, offered the introductory prayers. The choir responded, and he then blessed the candles of the postulants, saying:—"Receive, my daughter, this exterior light, symbol of the celestial light to which Jesus Christ calls you by withdrawing you from the darkness of the world in which you were enveloped. Put your confidence in Him. He will be your light and your strength." The sermon was then preached, and at its close the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" was sung by the choir, while the *religieuse* and postulants knelt before the altar. At the end of the hymn the priest asked them, "My daughters, what do you demand?" and they replied, "Reverend Father, I solicit the habit of this holy house, and the favor to be tried in the practice of the Christian virtues and in the observances of the holy constitutions. One thing I have asked of the Lord and will never cease to ask of him is, that I may dwell in the house of the Lord and of His Holy Mother all the days of my life. The beauty of Thy house I have loved, O Lord, and the place where Thy glory dwelleth. I have preferred humiliation, poverty and mortification in the house of the Lord rather than to dwell in the tabernacles of sinners." The priest then thanked God for having inspired them with this good resolution and bade them listen to the words of the Holy Spirit, which says:—"Forget thy people and the house of thy father that thou mayest draw down upon thee the favorable looks of thy heavenly Spouse." Upon being asked if they persevered in their demand for the habit of religion they replied, "Yes, reverend Father, I persevere and renew the demand I have made, hoping through the infinite goodness of God to obtain the grace of being faithful to Him, and to honor and accomplish His divine will in this holy house." The priest then offered the prayers of

THE CEREMONY OF "VESTURE,"

asking God to "divest these, his hand-maidens of the old man, his morals and actions, and to clothe them with the new man who is created in holiness, justice and truth."

The ten postulants then arose and each, with her lighted candle passed from the chapel to lay aside the bridal dress of white cashmere and the illusion veil with its wreath of orange buds and flowers. The choir began the psalm, "How lonely are Thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts, my soul longeth and fainteth for the courts of the Lord," while the priest blessed the white serge habits, which were immediately carried to the postulants; the choir continued the psalm, while the priest blessed the scapular, mantle, veil and rosary. The postulants then re-entered the chapel, clothed in the habit, with the guimp about the head and throat and a linen veil thrown carelessly over the head, and each one knelt in turn before the priest, who gave her the scapular, saying:—"Bear, my daughter, the amiable and light yoke of Jesus Christ, and learn of this God your Saviour, that He is meek and humble of heart, and that in Him alone you will find rest for your soul." Each then received the white veil, "The symbol of modesty and purity, which withdraws you from the eyes of the world, that your life may be hidden in God with Jesus Christ." The white rosary was also given to each one as a "mark of her consecration to the Blessed Virgin Mary." When the white serge choir mantle was placed about the shoulders of each one the priest said:—"The virgins who follow the Lamb without spot are to be clothed in white. Receive, my daughter, this white garment as a mark of the purity of heart, which you will be careful ever to preserve without spot, that when the marriage feast of the Lamb is celebrated you may be introduced in the nuptial robe, and have the happiness of following Him through eternity wheresoever He goeth." In giving the new name the priest said:—"He who is victorious, says our Lord, will receive from me a new name. You are about to receive from Him a new one, that you may thereby be victorious over the devil, the world, sin and yourself; you henceforward be called Sister Mary" (giving the name). "Be the humble handmaid and worthy daughter of the august Virgin whose name you bear." The priest then prayed that they might be blessed in their holy aspirations, and gave them the blessing of the Holy Trinity. The young novices then retired to their places in the chapel during the benediction of the blessed sacrament, while Miss Sayres, assisted by the choir of nuns, sang the "Tantum Ergo." When this was finished the procession reformed and passed from the chapel. The novices were soon joined by their friends, who had filled the chapel on all sides, and congratulations of the warmest nature were showered upon them. The following are the family names, as well as those given in religion:—Miss Mary A. Healy, Sister M. of St. Winifred; Miss Mary Broderick, Sister M. of St. Elizabeth; Miss Ellen Walsh, Sister M. of St. Euphrasia; Miss Delia Conolly, Sister M. of St. Clement; Miss Mary Kelly, Sister M. of St. Beatrice; Miss Lizzie Falvey, Sister M. of St. Pia; Miss Mary Carbon, Sister M. of St. Seraphine; Miss Ellen Whelan, Sister M. of St. Bibiana; Miss Rosanna Kiernan, Sister M. of St. Regina; Miss Sarah Coine, Sister M. of St. Rita.

## ANOTHER CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

A council of Congregational churches will be held this afternoon at the Orange Valley (N. J.) church, to examine Mr. Joseph A. Ely, who is to be ordained this evening in that church. Drs. Budington and Storrs have declined to join the Council. Dr. Storrs' reason for declining was said to be because the Council proposes to ordain Mr. Ely without giving him a field of labor or placing him under the care of any organization of the Church. It is believed by many of the denomination that the real reason of the refusal of the two gentlemen is that Plymouth church is invited to sit in the Council, and that the Orange Valley church has been very friendly to Mr. Beecher. The Rev. Dr. George B. Bacon, whose pulpit Mr. Ely is to fill while the former is abroad, is one of Mr. Beecher's warmest friends.

## AFRICAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

COLORED CRUSADE AGAINST FIRE WATER—TEACHING THE RISING GENERATION—MILK FOR BABES VS. THE BIBLE—BISHOP WAYMAN'S VIEWS OF NEW YORK CHURCH TROUBLES—THE FLEET STREET DIFFICULTY DISPOSED OF.

The sixth day's session of the African Methodist Conference of the State of New York was held in the Bridge street Methodist Episcopal church yesterday. Bishop Wayman, of Kentucky, presided, and Revs. Jeremiah B. Murray and M. Cooper acted as secretaries. There were present several white clergymen, among the number being Rev. Dr. Goodsell, of the Washington street Methodist church; Rev. Charles A. Miller, of the Embury street church, and Rev. A. S. Graves, presiding elder of the South Long Island Conference.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Brother William K. Jackson.

The question of uniting the African Methodist church of Lockport with the Zion church of that town was discussed and finally referred to the elder stationed at Buffalo.

Rev. Benjamin Lynch, chairman of the Committee on Temperance, reported a preamble and resolutions setting forth that "in intemperance the members of the New York African Conference of the Methodist Church see an existing evil which, if not overcome, would greatly hinder and retard the progress of Christianity;" and, therefore, resolving that "no elder, deacon, preacher or lay member of the Church should be considered blameless who shall be guilty of indulging in the use of intoxicating drinks. Each member of the Annual Conference shall set apart two separate Sabbath evenings in the conference year to be wholly devoted to advocating the temperance cause. The children of the Sunday schools shall be encouraged in the formation of juvenile temperance organizations. All intoxicating liquors shall be henceforth discarded and excluded from balls of festivity or social gatherings, and each member shall report the result of his labors at the next yearly Conference."

The resolutions on temperance were unanimously adopted by the Conference.

Rev. J. B. Murray read a report from the Sunday School Committee recommending that the ministers, pastors of churches, in future devote one-third of their time to the interest of these schools.

Brothers Greene, Darrill and Mowbray strongly advocated the Berean system for school instruction as one which is peculiarly adapted for the use of Sabbath schools.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Reports were received from the Auditing Committee and from the Book Steward and were placed on file.

The pastor of the Sullivan street African church was chosen Book Steward for the ensuing year.

A lengthy report upon the subject of education among the emancipated race was read and adopted.

Bishop Wayman then called attention to the fact that "the much perplexed question of the Fleet street church, which had been made the special order of business for that day, would then be taken up. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Murray, had ordered an election to fill vacancies created by the removal of four trustees, and their friends objected to the action of the minister. The Bishop said he had hoped that such difficulties would not again occur.

Last evening Bishop Wayman lectured at the Fleet street church on the Bishops of the African Methodist Church.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## The Stock Market Irregular, Feverish and Lower.

## GOLD 112 1-2 A 112 3-8.

### Money on Call 2 and 2 1-2 Per Cent—Government Bonds Strong and Active—Railroad Bonds Firm—Investment Shares Steady, Excepting Jersey Central and Delaware and Lackawanna.

WALL STREET, TUESDAY, June 20—6 P. M.

Old Mortality was called upon to-day to affect a market, which a trust in living issues has failed to do. If, in the nature of matters commercial, there is nothing to invite a rise, brokers vote that there shall be something to create a fall. So to-day they have been in a skull and crossbones mood, and have gloated over the unfavorable reports of Mr. Vanderbilt's health like an undertaker over a corpse. This was practically exemplified in a sharp and successful attack upon Lake Shore and Central and Hudson, which produced a decline in the first from 55 to 53⅞ and in the second a drop to 105, or two points from yesterday's prices. Of course there was no rhyme nor reason for the weakness, as Mr. Vanderbilt's condition is well understood, and the effect of his demise has been practically discounted long ago; but in these dull times any straw is caught at which is likely to produce fluctuations, and the change in the Commodore's health was a particularly tickling one to-day.

It is not to be denied, however, that the ever increasing dimness of the black diamond properties helped materially to foster the bearish feeling, for New Jersey Central broke from 75 to 72½, and Delaware and Lackawanna, which had struggled up from 105½ to 106⅜ in the early hours, lost all it had gained before the second call.

Western Union was equally desponding with the other speculatives, breaking down nearly a point from 69⅞, in spite of the dividend which the directors, as sponsors, have promised and vowed in its name. After two o'clock the stock sold (dividend off) and closed at 67¼, or equal to the morning price of 68¾.

The infection even spread to the Western stocks, which lately have been advancing on their own hook, with a right of way which, like Robinson Crusoe's, "there was none to dispute;" but the "*miching mallecho*" which had seized upon the two favorites bewitched our grange specialties also, and carried them down more than 1 per cent from best quotations.

Toward the close the Commodore was reported better, and the market rallied with him as though prices were a pulse under some stock doctor's thumb, which beat in unison with the physical one in Fourth street. Thus the decline of the morning was in a measure recovered, having proved a godsend to both bulls and bears, but leaving things in a state of uncertainty that Dundreary himself would fail to understand.

THE SALES TO-DAY.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 109,000 shares:—New York Central and Hudson River, 200; Erie, 3,800; Lake Shore, 36,800; Northwestern, 1,700; do. preferred, 9,000; Rock Island, 2,500; Pacific Mail, 1,400; St. Paul, 7,400; do. preferred, 6,300; Ohios, 800; Western Union, 22,100; Wabash, 200; C., C. and I. C., 300; Michigan Central, 5,800; New Jersey Central, 5,075; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,300.

OPENING, HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the opening, highest and lowest prices of the day:—

| | *Opening.* | *Highest.* | *Lowest.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 105 | 106½ | 105 |
| Harlem | 138½ | 140 | 138½ |
| Erie | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13½ |
| Lake Shore | 55 | 55 | 53⅞ |
| Wabash | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Northwestern | 42¾ | 42⅞ | 42¼ |
| Northwestern preferred | 65½ | 66¼ | 65 |
| Rock Island | 109½ | 109½ | 108½ |
| Pittsburg | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 41½ |
| Mil. and St. Paul preferred | 72¼ | 72⅜ | 70⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| New Jersey Central | 75 | 75 | 72½ |
| Del., Lack. and Western | 106⅛ | 106⅜ | 105⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 60 | 61 | 60 |
| C., C. and I. C. | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Western Union | 69 | 69⅞ | 68¾ |
| Western Union, ex. div. | 67 | 67⅜ | 67 |
| Atlantic and Pacific Tel. | 18 | 18 | 17¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24⅜ |
| Panama | 140 | 140 | 140 |

CLOSING PRICES—3 P. M.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pacific Mail | 24⅜ | a 24½ | Mil & St P pf | 71½ | a | 71⅝ |
| West Un Tel | 67¼ | a 67⅜ | C, C, C & I | 41¼ | a | 44 |
| Atl & Pac Tel | 16 | a 17¾ | C, C & I C | 3½ | a | 4½ |
| Quicksilver | 14 | a 15½ | Del, L & W | 105⅝ | a | 106½ |
| Quicksilver pf | 18 | a 22 | Erie | 13½ | a | 13⅝ |
| Mar L & Min | 5½ | a 7 | Han & St Jo | 13½ | a | — |
| Mar L & M pf | 6 | a 8 | H & St Jo pf | 22½ | a | — |
| Adams Ex | 109½ | a 110 | Lake Shore | 54¼ | a | 54½ |
| American Ex | 59 | a 59½ | Mich Central | 47½ | a | 47½ |
| U S Express | 72½ | a 74 | N Y & Harlem | 138½ | a | 140 |
| Wells-Fargo Ex | 85 | a 90½ | N Y C & H R | 106½ | a | 106½ |
| Chic & Alt | 101 | a 103½ | N J Cen | 74½ | a | 74¾ |
| Clev & Pitts | 92½ | a 93 | Ohio & Miss | 16½ | a | 1.. |
| Chi & N W | 42½ | a 42⅝ | Panama | — | a | 140 |
| Chic & N W pf | 66 | a 66½ | Tol & Wab | 1½ | a | 2 |
| Chic & R I | 108⅝ | a 109 | Union Pacific | 60 | a | 61 |
| Mil & St Paul | 41⅞ | a 42 | Missouri Pac | 10 | a | 11 |

ADVANCE AND DECLINE.

The following are the changes in closing prices compared with those of yesterday:—

ADVANCE.—Delaware and Lackawanna, ⅛; Northwest preferred, ⅝.

DECLINE.—Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, ⅝; New York Central, ½; C., C., C. and I., 1; Erie, ¼; Lake Shore, ⅞; Northwest common, ⅜; New Jersey Central, ½; Ohio and Mississippi, ⅜; Pacific Mail, ½; Rock Island, ½; St. Paul common, ⅝; do. preferred, ¼. [But for the last sale the change would have been 1⅛ per cent.] Wabash, ⅜; Western Union, ex dividend, ⅛; Michigan Central, 1.

STATIONARY.—Gold, Union Pacific, Quicksilver, Petroleum, Panama, Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, Harlem, Hannibal common and preferred, C., C. and I. C. and Atlantic and Pacific preferred.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money on call was in abundant supply at 2 and 2½ per cent, with exceptional rates even lower. Prime paper is quoted at 4 and 5½ per cent. The following are the rates of exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities to-day:—Savannah, ¼ per cent premium; Charleston, selling, ⅛ premium; buying, ¼ premium; Cincinnati, easy, par; New Orleans, commercial, ¼; bank, ⅜; Chicago, 25 cents discount, and St. Louis 75 to 100 premium.

Sterling exchange was quiet and firm. Prime asking rates, 4 88 a 4.90; selling rates, 4.87¼ a 4.87½ and 4.89¼ a 4.89½; reichmarks, 95⅛ a 95¼ and 95⅞ a 96; cables, 96¼ a 96⅜; prime Paris, 5.15 a 5.12½.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold opened and closed at 112½, with sales in the interim at 112⅜. The borrowing rates were 2, 1½ and 1 per cent.

OPERATIONS OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold balances | $650,850 |
| Currency balances | 734,114 |
| Gross clearances | 13,067,000 |

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $54,769,259 |
| Currency balances | 2,877,287 |
| Gold exchanges | 3,451,011 |
| Gold balances | 697,478 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds declined a fraction at the noon call, which brought in buyers during the afternoon, and the market closed firm at the following quotations:—United States currency sixes, 126½ a 127½; do. do., 1881, registered, 120¼ a 120⅜; do. do., do., coupon, 123⅞ a 124⅛; do. do., 1865, registered, 115⅞ a 116⅛; do. do., do., coupon, 115⅞ a 116⅛; do. do., do., new, registered, 117⅜ a 117½; do. do., do., do., coupon, 120⅛ a 120¼; do. do., 1867, registered, 119⅞ a 120; do. do., do., coupon, 123 a 123⅛; do. do., 1868, registered, 121 a 121⅛; do. do., do., coupon, 124⅛ a 124⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 117¾ a 118⅛; do. do., coupon, 118⅝ a 119; do. fives, 1881, registered, 117⅛ a 117¼; do. do., do., coupon, 117⅛ a 117¼.

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were firm. Louisiana consols advanced to 67½, Tennessee old brought 45 and new series 44½, North Carolina funding, act of 1868, declined from 6⅛ to 6⅛.

INVESTMENT SHARES.

In investment shares interest largely centres on the coal carrying stocks. New Jersey Central declined from 75 to 73¼, reacted to 74, and again declined to 73½, closing at 74. Sales, seller 60, were made at 69½. Delaware and Lackawana declined from 106⅜ to 105⅝. Morris and Essex brought 102. New York Central, 107 a 106⅛. Delaware and Hudson, 105¼ a 106. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 103¼. Rock Island, 109 a 108⅜. Illinois Central, 97¼. Cleveland and Pittsburg, guaranteed, 93 a 92½. Chicago and Alton, 101¼.

PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The exports of produce from this port for the week ending to-day were $6,233,968, against $5,697,019 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $6,429,678 in 1874. The total exports of produce from this port since January 1 this year were $119,228,902, against $116,533,342 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $137,781,033 in 1874.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $48,000 gold on account of interest and $30,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds. The Sub-Treasury released $35,804 silver coin to-day. Revenue receipts to-day, $300,000; customs receipts, $200,000; bank notes received for redemption, $700,000.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds were firm and in active demand. The principal change was in Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds, which advanced from 93 to 93¾. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse division, sold ta 104⅜ a 104½; C. and M. division at 100 and consolidated sinking fund at 93¾. New Jersey Central convertible brought 100. Union Pacific firsts rose to 106⅜ and land grants to 101. In the late Board Rock Island sevens sold at 111¼, Chicago and Northwestern firsts at 105⅝, Erie thirds at 103¼ a 103½, Union Pacific firsts at 106¼ and New Jersey Central firsts, new, at 110⅛. Pacific of Missouri seconds rose to 83 and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts to 42.

The following were the closing quotations for Pacific Railroad bonds:—Union Pacific firsts, 106¼ a 106⅜; do. land grants, 100⅞ a 101; do. sinking funds, 90⅛ a 90⅜; Central Pacifics, 109½ a 110.

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

The London advices report the market for securities firm, United States bonds being especially strong at an advance of ⅛ a ¼ per cent over yesterday's closing prices. The sum of £20,000 sterling went into the Bank of England to-day.

The following are the quotations at half-past four o'clock P. M.:—Consols for money, 94 7-16, do. for account, 94½; five-twenty bonds of 1865, old, 105⅜ a 105½; do. do., 1867, 108½; ten-forty bonds, 107¼ a 107⅜; new fives, 106⅜ a 106½; Erie, common shares, 12½ a 12⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following are the Philadelphia stock quotations at three o'clock this day:—

| | *Bid.* | *Asked.* |
|---|---|---|
| City sixes, new | 108⅜ | 108⅝ |
| United Companies of New Jersey | 141 | 141½ |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 52½ | 52⅝ |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad | 44⅜ | 44½ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 59½ | 59⅝ |
| Catawissa Railroad preferred | 41 | — |
| Philadelphia and Erie Railroad | 18 | 18½ |
| Northern Central Railroad | 34 | 34½ |

MINING QUOTATIONS.

The following are the closing prices of mining stocks as reported by telegraph from San Francisco.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consolidated Virginia | 57⅞ | Crown Point | 9¾ |
| California | 72½ | Yellow Jacket | 29 |
| Segregated Belcher | 70 | Alpha | 44¾ |
| Ophir | 47¼ | Belcher | 16¼ |
| Choilar | 85½ | Confidence | 17½ |
| Savage | 17⅞ | Sierra Nevada | 10½ |
| Con. Imperial | 6 | Exchequer | 15¾ |
| Mexican | 25¼ | Overman | 54¾ |
| Gould & Curry | 15 | Justice | 21⅛ |
| Best & Belcher | 46¼ | Caledonia | 7⅞ |
| Hale & Norcross | 8½ | | |

MEMORANDA.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the past two weeks show an increase of $102,000. The following are the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute earnings from January 1 to first week in June:—1876 $485,233; 1875, 409,881; increase, $75,402. The earnings of the Rock Island Railroad for the past two weeks show an increase of $40,000.

The following are the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the second week in June:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1876 | $129,713 21 |
| 1875 | 102,006 38 |
| Increase | $27,707 23 |

The following are the Ohio and Mississippi Railway earnings for the second week in June:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1876 | $84,943 |
| 1875 | 68,299 |
| Increase | $16,644 |

The following are the earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week of June:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1876 | $125,723 |
| 1875 | 116,864 |
| Increase | $8,859 |

At the annual meeting of the New York and Canada Railroad Company, held to-day, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year:—Isaac V. Baker, Thomas Deckon, Legrand B. Cannon, A. A. Low, R. G. Moulton, C. F. Norton, W. W. Cook, J. C. Hart, Andrew Williams, C. F. Young, James Roosevelt, James M. Halsted and James R. Taylor. Mr. Isaac V. Baker was elected President.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

TUESDAY, June 20, 1876.

BEFORE CALL—10 A. M.

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

### COTTON, SPOT QUIET, FUTURES 1-8 OFF—FLOUR DULL—WHEAT LOWER—CORN QUIET—OATS QUIET—PORK LOWER—LARD EASIER—WHISKEY FIRMER—PETROLEUM FIRM—NAVAL STORES QUIET—GROCERIES UNCHANGED—FREIGHTS FIRM.

TUESDAY, June 20—6 P. M.

Business was everywhere light to-day, the merchandise markets being all but universally dull, while prices were about as irregular as usual, continually fluctuating, though not changing materially. On 'Change flour was dull and heavy, and in some cases lower. Wheat was dull. Corn quiet and steady. Oats without decided change. Whiskey was firmer. Pork was quiet. Lard without decided change.

ASHES were steady, with a fair jobbing business at 5⅛c. a 5⅜c. for pots; pearls were quoted nominally at 7c.

ANTIMONY was firm at 15⅛c. a 15⅜c., gold, for foreign.

BEESWAX was quiet at 31c. a 35c. for Western and Southern.

BROOM CORN was quiet and prices were more or less nominal. We quote:—Red, 4½c. a 5c.; red tipped, 5c. a 6c.; medium green, 7½c. a 8c.

CANDLES were steady with a fair home trade. We quote:—Sperm, 28c.; sperm, patent, 38c.; stearic, acid (16 oz.), 21c. a 23c.; adamantine (12, 14, 16 oz.), 12c. a 16c; paraffine (4's, 6's and 12's), 19c. a 20c.

COOPERAGE STOCK was dull and unchanged. We quote:—Molasses shooks, 32-inch, with heads, $1 90 a $2 25; sugar shooks, with heads, 38-inch, $2 30 a $2 65; do., do., 36-inch, $1 50 a $2; box shooks, 75c. a 80c.; rum do., $4; pipe do., $6 a $6 50; empty hogsheads, $2 50; hoops, 14 feet, ordinary to prime, $37 a $40; hoops, 12 feet, do., $33 a $35 per M.

CORDAGE was unchanged in every respect. We quote:—Manila (large and small size), per lb., 13⅞c. a 14⅜c.; do. cordage, bolt rope yarns, 16c. a 17c.; tarred Manila, 14c.; Sisal rope, 10c. a 11c.; New Zealand, 11½c. a 12⅛c.; Russia hemp, tarred, 14c.; American do., 14c.; Russia bolt rope, 17c.

COTTON.—The market for spot cotton, without quotable change, was easier. Some sales were reported at 1-16c. decline. Holders generally manifested more disposition to sell, but some remained very firm in their views and refused to consider low bids. Futures opened at 1-16c. decline, owing to disappointing advices from the English market. A further loss of 1-16c. was sustained, and the market closed dull and somewhat heavy at the decline. The closing prices to-day compare with Monday's prices as follows:—

| *Monday, June 19.* | | | *Tuesday, June 20.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 12⅝ | a 12 5-32 | June | 12 | a 12 1-32 |
| July | 12 5-32 | a 12 3-16 | July | 12 1-32 | a 12 1-16 |
| August | 12⅜ | a 12 9-32 | August | 12⅛ | a 12 5-32 |
| Sept. | 12 7-32 | a 12⅜ | Sept. | 12 3-32 | a 12⅛ |
| October | 12 1-16 | a 12 3-32 | October | 11 29-32 | a 11 15-16 |
| Nov. | 11 31-32 | a 12 | Nov. | 11 13-16 | a 11 29-32 |
| Dec. | 11 31-32 | a 12 | Dec. | 11 13-16 | a 11 29-32 |
| Jan. | 11 3-32 | a 12⅛ | Jan. | 11 15-16 | a 11 31-32 |
| Feb. | 12 7-32 | a 12 9-32 | Feb. | 12 3-32 | a 12⅛ |
| March | 12 11-32 | a 12 13-32 | March | 12⅜ | a 12 9-32 |
| April | 12⅜ | a 12 9-16 | April | 12⅜ | a 12 7-16 |
| May | 12⅝ | a 12 11-16 | May | 12⅝ | a 12 9-16 |

—The following quotations are based on American standard of classification, and on cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:—

| | *Uplands.* | *Alabama.* | *N. Orleans.* | *Texas.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 8 11-16 | 8 11-16 | 8 11-16 | 8 11-16 |
| Strict ordinary | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| Good ordinary | 10 1-16 | 10 1-16 | 10 3-16 | 10 3-16 |
| Strict good ordinary | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| Low middling | 11 3-16 | 11 5-16 | 11 7-16 | 11 7-16 |
| Strict low middling | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | 12 | 12 |
| Middling | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12 5-16 | 12 5-16 |
| Good middling | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| Strict good middling | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| Middling fair | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| Fair | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |

—Stained—Good ordinary, 8⅝c.; strict good ordinary, 9⅝c.; low middling, 10⅜c.; middling, 11⅛c. Spot sales were as follows:—

| | *To-Day.* | *Last Evening.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consumption | 312 | 75 | 387 |
| Speculation | 340 | 450 | 790 |
| Total | 652 | 525 | 1,177 |

—Delivered on contract, 1,200 bales. For future delivery the sales have been as follows:—Yesterday, after two P. M.—June, 100 bales at 12⅛c.; July, 700 at 12⅛c.; August, 500 at 12 7-32c., 600 at 12¼c.; September, 100 at 12 3-16c., 1,100 at 12⅛c.; October, 100 at 12 3-32c.; November, 100 at 11 15-16c.; January, 100 at 12⅛c. Total, 3,400 bales. To-day, up to two P. M.—June, 100 at 12 1-16c., 200 at 12 1-32c.; July, 200 at 12 3-32c., 600 at 12 1-16c.; August, 200 at 12 3-16c., 400 at 12 7-32c., 1,800 at 12 3-16c., 1,500 at 12 5-32c., 100 at 12⅛c., 500 at 12 5-32c.; September, 300 at 12 3-16c., 100 at 12 5-32c., 100 at 12⅛c.; October, 400 at 12c., 400 at 11 31-32c.; November, 200 at 11 27-32c.; January, 100 at 12 1-16c., 600 at 12c. Total, 8,200 bales. Grand total, 12,700 bales. Consolidated (three day's) receipts, 4,183 bales. Exports Great Britain, 9,652 bales Exports Continent, 580 bales. Stock—In New York, 166,990 bales. Consolidated stock, 330,320 bales. The average of yesterday's forward deliveries were as follows:—June, 12.09; July, 12⅛; August, 12.22; September, 12.20; October, 12.04; November, 11.95; December, 11 31-32; January, 12⅛. First call—October, 100 bales at 12c.; November, 200 at 11 29-32c. Total, 300 bales. Second call—September, 200 at 12 3-32c.; January, 100 at 12c. Total, 300 bales. Third call—No transactions. Receipts at the ports:—Galveston, 195 bales; New Orleans, 650; Mobile, 136; Savannah, 57; Charleston, 134; Norfolk, 190; New York, 90; Boston, 42; Philadelphia, 284. Total, 1,778 bales. This day last week, 1,006. This day last year, 93.

COFFEE.—Apart from the usual business in jobbing lots no sales were reported. Cargo invoices of Rio and Santos, as well as of mild descriptions were inquired for, but buyers and sellers were apart in their views, and no business was reported. We quote:—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15c.; fair do., 16½c. a 16⅝c.; good do., 17c. a 17¼c.; prime do., 17½c. a 17⅝c.; extreme range for lots, 14⅜c. a 18⅜c.; Santos, fair to good, 16½c. a 17c., gold, ninety days; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; do., grass mats, 20c. a 23c.; Singapore, do., 18c. a 20c.; Ceylon, 16⅞c. a 18⅛c.; Maracaibo, 14⅜c. a 18c.; Laguayra, 16⅝c. a 17⅛c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 17c.; St. Domingo, 14⅛c. a 15c.; Porto Rico, 18c. a 18⅛c.; Costa Rica, 17c. a 18c.; Mexican ...

... quoted at 20c. for belladonna, 11c. for conium and aconite, 18c. a 20c. for henbane and $1 25 for rose. Arsenic was in fair demand at 3⅛c. a 3¼c., gold, for white powdered, and 13c. a 13½c. for red do. Seeds were quiet. We quote:—Mustard—Yellow California, 7½c. a 8c.; brown do., 7c.; brown Trieste, 7½c.; yellow English, 9c. Canary—Prime Dutch was quoted $7 75 and Smyrna was firm at $7 25. Hemp was quiet at $1 82½. Caraway was firm at 12c. a 12½c. Coriander was quoted at 5½c. Chamomile flowers were quiet at 15c. a 25c. Glycerine was in fair demand and firm at 16c. a 18½c. Sweet marjoram was quiet at 20c. Orris root was steady at 12½c. a 25c., according to quality. Tonca beans steady at $3 50 for Angostura. Althea root was quoted at 25c. for white cut. Gum arabic was quoted at 15c. for prime sorts and 11c. for second do. Angostura bark was quiet at 50c. Sassafras bark was quiet at 8c. Squills were quiet at 9½c. Lavender flowers were quiet at 6½c. Valerian root was quoted at 25c. for English and 15c. for German. Albumen was steady at 65c. a 70c. for blood and $1 a $1 15 for egg. Sarsaparilla was quiet but steady. We quote:—Honduras common at 34c. a 37c.; do. do. for export, 35c. a 37c., gold; Mexican, 13c. a 15c. Jalap was quoted at 12c. a 13c., gold. Gum damar was quiet at 16c. a 18c. Gamboge was quoted at 67c. Assafœtida was steady at 15c. a 17c. Carbonate ammonia continued quiet at 14½c. Essential oils were quiet and steady. We quote:—Oil bergamot, $4 20; oil lemon, Sanderson's, $3 30; Ihmsen's finest oil rose, $6 37½; oil anise, $1 75, all gold; oil caraway, $1 40 a $2 50; oil croton, $2 20; oil citronella, 75c. a 95c.; oil lavender, 75c. a $2; do. do. (Mitcham), $12 50; oil cloves, $2 85; oil wintergreen, $3; oil sassafras, inclusive, 50c.; oil pennyroyal, $4 a $4 50, all currency; oil of bay, $16 50 and $25. English chemicals were firm. Sales were 25 tons soda ash at 2c.; 50 tons sal soda at $1 32½; 100 drums caustic soda at 4⅜c.; 100 kegs bicarbonate soda at 4⅛c., all gold, and 100 casks bleaching powder at $1 60 currency. We quote:—Soda ash, ordinary to good brands, $1 95 a $2; sal soda, $1 30; caustic soda, $4 37½; bicarbonate soda, $4 25, all gold; bleaching powder, $1 60, currency; supercarbonate soda, John Dwight & Co.'s (in kegs), 4c., currency.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 17,039 bbls.; corn meal 707 do. and 662 sacks; wheat, 262,162 bushels; corn, 172,832 do.; oats, 49,300 do.; rye, 7,170 do.; malt, 7,170 do., and 1,200 bbls. oatmeal. The flour market was dull, and prices tended in buyers' favor, some kinds being 5c. a 10c. lower. The sales comprise 13,000 bbls., including State, Western and Southern, at the annexed quotations. Rye flour was quiet, without decided change in prices; sales 275 bbls. at quotations. Corn meal was moderately active at about former prices; sales 2,000 bbls. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 State | $2 75 | a $3 40 |
| Superfine State | 4 00 | a 4 40 |
| Extra State | 5 00 | a 5 25 |
| Choice State | 5 25 | a 6 00 |
| Superfine Western | 4 00 | a 4 40 |
| Extra Western | 5 00 | a 5 25 |
| Minnesota | 5 35 | a 7 00 |
| Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands | 5 00 | a 5 25 |
| Round hoop Ohio, trade brands | 5 50 | a 6 50 |
| Family | 7 00 | a 8 50 |
| St. Louis, low extra | 5 00 | a 6 00 |
| St. Louis, straight extra | 6 50 | a 7 00 |
| St. Louis, choice double extra | 7 00 | a 8 25 |
| St. Louis, choice family | 8 25 | a 9 50 |
| Rye flour, fine to superfine | 3 70 | a 4 20 |
| Southern, No. 2 | 3 00 | a 3 75 |
| Southern, superfine | 4 00 | a 4 50 |
| Southern, extra | 4 90 | a 6 75 |
| Southern, family | 7 00 | a 9 00 |
| Corn meal, Western | 3 00 | a 3 25 |
| Corn meal, Jersey | 3 00 | a 3 25 |
| Corn meal, Brandywine | 3 40 | a 3 50 |
| Corn meal, puncheons | 20 00 | a 20 50 |

—Wheat was quiet and steady for prime and easier for common. The sales were about 170,000 bushels at $1 04 for No. 3 Chicago, $1 08 for No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 12 a $1 15½ for No. 2 Chicago, $1 18 a $1 20 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 34 a $1 35 for white. Corn was quiet, but steady, with sales of 85,000 bushels at 47c. a 57c. damaged and warm, 54c. a 54½c. for no grade, 56½c. a 57⅝c. for steamer, 59½c. a 61c. for mixed. Oats were steady; sales 34,000 bush els at 32c. a 42c. for mixed, 35c. a 46c. for white, 37c. for No. 2 white, 34c. a 40c. for mixed Western, 40c. a 46c. for white State, and 36c. a 41c. for white Western. Rye was inactive; nominally, Western, 85c.; State and Pennsylvania, 85c. a 95c. Barley and malt were quiet and nominal. No sales were reported.

FEATHERS were quiet and unchanged. Prime were quoted at 57c. a 58c. and mixed at 35c. a 40c.

FISH.—The market for codfish was quiet and steady. Mackerel were quiet and unchanged. Herring were steady and quiet. We quote:—New George's cod, $5 a $5 25; Grand Bank do., $4. Shore mackerel, No. 1, $25 a $27; do. large, No. 2, $14 a $16. Box herring, No. 1, 15c.; scaled do., 22c. a 25c.; barrelled do., No. 3, medium, $11; do. large, $12; Labrador $5 50 a $5 75.

FRUIT.—Foreign dried was dull and easy. We quote:—Layer raisins, per box, $2 05; half do., $1 50; quarter do., 70c.; new loose muscatel, $2 70 a $2 90 per box, according to quality; new seedless raisins, $5 25 per frail; Valencia raisins, 10c. per lb.; sultana do., 14c. for new; Turkey prunes, 5½c. a 5⅝c. for Servia and Bosnia; new French do., 6c. a 11c., according to size and quality. Currants, 7⅝c., according to quality. Leghorn citron, 20c. Figs, 14c. for layers. Dates, 5½c. Brazil nuts, 6½c. Preserved ginger, $7 50 per case. Domestic dried was fairly active and steady. We quote:—Apples, State, quarters, 9c. a 9½c.; do., sliced, 9½c. a 10c.; Southern, quarters, 8½c. a 9½c.; do., sliced, 9c. a 11c.; do., fancy, 12½c. a 13c. Peaches, peeled—Georgia, prime to fancy, 14c. a 18c.; unpeeled do., quarters, 10½c.; halves, 12½c. a 13c. Blackberries, 7½c. a 9c. Raspberries, 26c. a 27c. Cherries, 20c. Plums, Southern, 18c. a 20c.; do., State, 21c. Peanuts were steady. We quote:—Ordinary Virginia, $1 25 a $1 50; prime do., $1 65 a $1 70; choice do., $1 75 a $1 80; ordinary Wilmington, $1 40 a $1 50; prime to fancy do., $1 75 a $2. Domestic green—New half barrel crates of new apples were held at from $2 to $2 50.

HIDES.—The market ruled quiet, with unimportant transactions, at unchanged prices. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 20 to 24 lbs., 19½c. a 20c.; do., 24 to 27 lbs., 19c. a 21½c.; Montevideo, 20 to 23½ lbs., 19½c. a 20c.; Corrientes, 21 to 23 lbs., 18c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 18½c. a 19c.; Orinoco, 20 to 22 lbs., 18½c.; California, 21 to 25 lbs., 16c.; Central American, 18 to 21 lbs., 15c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 to 25 lbs., 15c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 13c.; Bogota, 18 to 20 lbs., 13c. a 14c., all gold, selected; Texas, 28 to 34 lbs., 11c. a 12c.; dry Texas, 17c. a 18c.; Southern, 24 to 30 lbs., 10c. a 11c., currency, as they run; city slaughter, ox, 60 to 80 lbs., 8c.; cow, 45 to 60 lbs., 6½c., currency, selected.

HAY AND STRAW.—The market was quiet. We quote:—Bale hay, shipping, at 70c.; retail qualities at 80c. a $; clover at 55c. a 75c. Straw—Long rye, $1 15.

HOPS.—The market was quiet and steady. We quote:—New York State, 10c. a 17c.; Eastern, 8c. a 15c.; Wisconsin, 8c. a 15c.; yearlings, 8c. a 10c.; olds, all growths, 4c. a 6c.; California, 15c. a 18c.

HEMP AND JUTE.—Market steady for all kinds, with little of interest passing. We quote:—American dressed, $190 a $210 for single, $200 a $225 for double and $120 a $125 for rough; Manila hemp, 6½c., gold; Russia, clean, $200 a $21, gold; Italian, $275 a $280, gold; jute, 4⅛c. a 5⅛c., currency; jute butts, 2¾c., cash; Sisal hemp, 4½c., gold; Istle, 5⅛c. a 5⅝c., gold.

IRON.—The market for American and Scotch pig was quiet and prices were unchanged. Scrap was also quiet. We quote:—American pig, No. 1, $22 a $23; do., No. 2, $20 a $21; do., forge, $18 a $20. Scotch—Coltness, $30 a $31; Gartsherrie, $30; Glengarnock, $29 a $29 50; Eglinton, $28 a $28 50; scrap wrought, $28 a $30; rails, steel, $60 for city made; do., iron, $32 a $34 per ton.

LEAD was quiet at 6⅛c. a 6⅜c., currency, for domestic, and 6¾c., gold, for foreign.

LEATHER.—The market for hemlock sole was steady and fairly active. Crop was still in light stock and fairly active, with a steady market. We quote:—Hemlock—Light Buenos Ayres, 20c. a 21c.; do. California, 20c.; do. common hide, 20c.; middle Buenos Ayres, 22c. a 23c.; do. California, 21½c. a 22c.; do. common hide, 21c. a 22c.; heavy Buenos Ayres, 22½c. a 23½c.; do. California, 21½c. a 22c.; do. common hide, 21c. a 22c.; good damaged Buenos Ayres, 19c. a 20c.; do. California, 18c. a 19c.; do. common hide, 18c. a 19c.; poor, damaged common hide, 15c. a 17c.

MOLASSES.—Business to day as far as reported was confined to lots for retail purposes at firmer prices. The demand from boilers was light. Holders displayed no inclination to make concessions ...

... adelphia to Bremen or Hamburg, with 4,100 bbls. refined petroleum at 4s. 6d.; a British ship (to arrive), from Baltimore to Antwerp or Bremen, with 8,000 bbls. do. at 4s. 6d.; a British ship (to arrive), with about 8,000 bbls. do. at 4s. 6d., for same voyage; a British ship (to arrive), from Baltimore for same voyage, with 9,000 bbls. do., said to be at same rate, and a British ship (now at Delaware Breakwater), from Philadelphia or Baltimore to Antwerp for Bremen with 7,000 bbls. do. at 4s. 6d.; an Italian bark (520 tons) laid on the berth for Trieste with general cargo on private terms.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, June 20, 1876.

Cotton quiet; middling, 11⅜c.; low middling, 10⅞c.; good ordinary, 9½c. Net receipts, 195 bales. Sales, 20. Stock, 8,618.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1876.

Cotton firm; fair demand; middling, 11⅝c.; low middling, 10⅝c.; good ordinary, 9⅝c. Net receipts, 650 bales; gross, 773. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 84,101.

MOBILE, June 20, 1876.

Cotton firm; middling, 11⅛c.; low middling, 10⅛c.; good ordinary, 9c. Net receipts, 136 bales; gross, 136. Exports to Great Britain, 3,962. Sales, 400. Stock, 8,720.

SAVANNAH, June 20, 1876.

Cotton steady; middling, 11c.; low middling, 10⅛c.; good ordinary, 8⅝c. Net receipts, 57 bales; gross, 335. Sales, 76. Stock, 4,567.

CHARLESTON, June 20, 1876.

Cotton steady; middling, 11⅛c.; low middling, 10⅜c. a 10½c.; good ordinary, 10c. Net receipts, 134 bales. Sales, 200. Stock, 5,886.

OSWEGO, June 20, 1876.

Flour unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 3,000 bushels extra white Michigan at $1 50, in car lots; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 28. Corn steady; sales at 58c. Corn meal unchanged. Mill feed unchanged. Canal freights—Wheat, 5½c.; corn and rye, 5c. to New York; lumber, $2 to the Hudson. Lake receipts—Lumber, 90,000 feet. Canal shipments—Lumber, 144,000 feet. Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water yesterday noon—Wheat, 1,359,000 bushels; corn, 139,000 do.; oats, 93,000 do.; rye, 54,000 do.; peas, 4,700 do.

BUFFALO, June 20, 1876.

Receipts by lake—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; wheat, 17,000 bushels; by railroads—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 11,000 do.; oats, 3,000 do.; rye, 2,000 do. Shipments—By canal to tidewater—Wheat, 126,000 bushels; corn, 33,000 do.; oats, 22,500 do.; to interior points—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 8,000 do.; by railroads—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 117,000 do.; oats, 8,000 do.; rye, 2,000 do.; barley, 15,000 do. Canal freights—Wheat, 5⅝c.; corn, 5¼c.; oats, 3¾c. to New York. Flour firm; sales 850 bbls. at unchanged quotations. Wheat in light milling demand; easy; sales of car lots white Michigan at $1 36; No. 1 hard Milwaukee, $1 28; red winter, $1 15; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 23; Minnesota special, $1 25. Corn quiet; firm; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 2 mixed Western at 52c. a 53c.; 3,000 do. sample at 48c.; ten cars of Kansas at 53½c., on track. Oats dull; sales of one car Western at 38c. Rye inactive. Barley neglected. Malt quiet; steady. Pork firm at $19 50. Lard dull at 12c. Highwines nominally $1 13 for city made.

TOLEDO, June 20, 1876.

Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabash, $1 33; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 26½; extra do., $1 34; amber Michigan, spot and June, $1 21; July, $1 22; August, $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 09½; No. 2 red winter, $1 20½; No. 3 red, $1 02; rejected do., 85½c.; do. Dayton and Michigan, 85c. Corn dull; a shade lower; high mixed held at 52½c.; a 52¾c. offered; June and July, 52½c.; August, 53c.; low mixed, 49½c.; no grade, 46½c.; damaged, 37c. Oats dull and lower; white, 35c.; Michigan, 33c. Receipts—Wheat, 29,000 bushels; corn, 28,000 do.; oats, 11,000 do. Shipments—Flour, 600 bbls.; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, 31,000 do.; oats, 8,000 do.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1876.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 03⅞, spot; $1 04, July; $1 04⅜, August; No. 3 Chicago spring, 89c.; rejected, 78c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 46½c., spot; June, 45⅞c.; 46c., July; 46⅝c., August; rejected, 41c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 at 30c. Rye easier at 69c. Barley easier at 57½c. a 58c. Pork unsettled and lower; $18 80 a $18 95, spot; $19 10 a $19 15, August; $19 45 a $19 50, September. Lard dull; $11 32½c., spot; $11 45, August; $11 57½ a $11 60, September. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Whiskey, $1 09 bid, $1 10 asked. Railroad freights to New York, 20c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; wheat, 138,000 bushels; corn, 180,000 do.; oats, 36,000 do.; rye, 6,500 do.; barley, 5,000 do. Shipments—Flour 9,000 bbls.; wheat, 60,000 bushels; corn, 418,000 do.; oats, 44,000 do.; rye, 1,900 do.; barley, 460 do. At the afternoon call of the Board wheat lower; $1 03½ a $1 03⅝, July; $1 03⅞, August. Corn lower, 45⅞c. a 46c.; June, 45⅜c. a 45½c., July; 46c., August. Oats lower, 29⅞c. a 29⅝c., June and July.

## EUROPEAN MARKET.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, June 20—Evening.—Linseed oil, 23s. 6d. a 23s. 9d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET, ANTWERP, June 20—Evening.—Petroleum—Fine pale American closed at 29fr.


### FINANCIAL.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

I ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE New York city property; city railroad Stocks and Bonds bought and sold. H. L. GRANT, 145 Broadway.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT INSURANCE POLICIES purchased or loans made on same; other securities negotiated. F. W. GADE & CO., 179 Broadway.

MONEY LOANED ON NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY property; sums to suit. J. D. CONDICT, 25 Pine st.

MONEY.—ANY AMOUNTS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; city or Brooklyn; easy terms. WM. PYOTT, 34 Pine st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $3,000 ON ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture valued at $12,000; liberal bonus. Address T. A. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $2,000, AT 7 PER CENT, ON good security; also Houses and Lots for sale or to let; will sell at cost on easy terms. DEXTER SALTER, Third ward, Bayonne City, Hudson county, N. J.

WANTED TO INVEST—WITH SERVICES, $5,000 TO $10,000, by a business man, in some good house, manufacturing or mercantile, where capital is required to extend or partner desires to retire. Address READY, box 4,059 Post office.

$75,000 IN NEW YORK CITY FIRST MORTGAGES on improved property for sale at a fair discount; no brokers. For particulars address MONEY, Herald office.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN AT SIX PER CENT AND cash mortgages, money immediate, by JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, 30 Pine st.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE AT lowest rates. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st.

### COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the style of Friedenstein & Ettinger is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. S. Friedenstein alone is authorized to sign in liquidation. S. FRIEDENSTEIN. H. ETTINGER. JOSEPH J. DE YOUNG.

THE FIRM BOHREN & HUBLER HAS TO-DAY BEEN dissolved by mutual consent. A. C. HUBLER. June 19, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under and by the firm name of "Griggs & Co." is hereby dissolved, Neal Boyle retiring therefrom. NEW YORK, June 7, 1876. ISAAC GRIGGS. JAS. M. GRIGGS. NEAL BOYLE.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Real Estate or other convertible Property; patent has 17 years to run. Address C. B. E., box 1,109 Post office, New York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—WANTED, A PARTNER in a first class corner liquor store with $1,000 cash. Apply at 66 Chatham st., corner Chambers, basement.

A GREAT CHANCE.—$1,000 TO JOIN LEGITIMATE business of great prospects. 63 Duane st., third floor.

A POPULAR AND PRACTICAL HOTEL KEEPER wishes to procure a good business man, with $3,000 to $5,000 cash, to open a hotel; best location in this city. MALONE, No. 5 Dey st.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A JOBBING Kerosene Lamp Business of 11 years' standing, in Baltimore, for sale; present owners desire to devote their entire time to their petroleum and other oil trade; business stand can be had on lease at reasonable rent. For particulars address box 765 Post office, Baltimore, Md.

A COMPANY MANUFACTURING STAPLE ARTICLES, and having $35,000 in the business, desiring to increase their facilities, will make favorable arrangement with a party to act as Treasurer and invest about $10,000 on security. For interview address Post office box 1,761, New York.

ANY GENTLEMAN WITH $3,000 OR $5,000 CASH will find it to his interest to call at 317 Broadway, New York, room 9, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., for two days.

A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION AND GOOD CONNECTIONS seeks an investment of $1,00 to $3,000 in safe business after a short clerkship, or would accept a permanent clerkship on good salary; reference given and required. Address, with particulars, PRINCIPLE, box 176 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A PARTNER WANTED—CAN MAKE MONEY FAST; $750 required; half interest; good legitimate business. Particulars of WARREN, 215 East 15th st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—40 MILES FROM NEW York, doing $15,000 a year; stock and fixtures about $5,000; no paints and oils; owner sick. Address H. LINDSAY, 30 Beekman st., New York, care Fraser & Lee.

OWNING A VALUABLE INVENTION (SECURED) indorsed by government officials and experts, I wish to meet a party to join me; small capital required; large inducements offered. Address BUSINESS, box 217 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—A CUTTER OF ABILITY AND taste, with some capital, to join the advertiser in the manufacture of fine clothing for out of town parties on commission. Address C. M. B., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 TO $25,000 (OR will sell) one of the best manufacturing businesses in this city, with $100,000 trade. Only those meaning business, having ready cash, need address CALVIN, Herald office.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO HAS SOME MONEY, wishes a partner with a small capital to join him in a cash coal business; must have had experience and be able to control some trade. To the right party this is a first rate opportunity for a good business. Address G., box 115 Herald office.

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## FATAL ACCIDENT.

Late on Monday night, Martin Holahon, aged three and a half years, of No. 406 East 125th street, was fatally injured while riding on a lumber truck, owned by Steers & Ackert, of 125th street and the East River. He was attended by Dr. Stewart and taken to his parents' residence, where he died at twenty minutes to three o'clock yesterday morning.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### ENGAGED.

BEMAK—MARKS.—ISIDOR BEMAK to Miss ANNIE MARKS, both of this city. No cards.

### MARRIED.

BARRETT—LELAND.—At the Sturtevant House, New York, Monday, June 12, by the Rev. Marcus Mutton, WILLIAM C. BARRETT, Jr., of Saratoga, to ANNA S., daughter of Charles Leland, of this city. No cards.

DUTCHER—UNDERWOOD.—June 18, in New York, by Rev. J. W. Selleck, MONROE DUTCHER, of Nyack, N. Y., to SARAH R. UNDERWOOD, of New York city.

MAY—MCNEIL.—On Thursday, June 15, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. F. Ingersoll, SYLVESTER S. MAY, Jr., to MINNIE P. MCNEIL, both of Brooklyn.

### DIED.

AULD-STANTON.—On Tuesday, June 20, FANNY AULD-STANTON, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Auld-Stanton, aged 4 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRENNAN.—On Monday, June 19, BERNARD, youngest son of Francis and Winifred Brennan, aged 2 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 383 2d av., on Wednesday, at one P. M.

BURKE.—On Tuesday, June 20, JOHN F. BURKE, aged 35 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, from his late residence, 606 Newark av., Jersey City Heights, and thence to St. Joseph's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul.

BROWN.—On Monday evening, June 19, CATHERINE E. BROWN, daughter of Margaret E. and the late Richard Brown, aged 28 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 423 Cherry st., on Thursday morning, 22d inst., at half past nine o'clock, to St. Mary's church, corner Grand and Ridge sts., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CLAGGETT.—On Tuesday, 20th inst., ELIZA F., wife of William C. Claggett, and daughter of the late Frederick A. Gay.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her uncle, Peter A. Hawes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, on Thursday, June 22, at half-past twelve P. M. Trains for Nyack, via Northern New Jersey Railroad, by ferry, foot of Chambers st., at 9:45 A. M.; returning, leave Nyack at 3:10 and 5:10 P. M.

CASEY.—June 19, 1876, MAGGIE ELLA CASEY, the beloved wife of Maurice S. Casey.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 5 Leroy st., on Wednesday, June 21, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

DAVIES.—In Brooklyn, June 19, ANNE S. DAVIES, wife of John T. Davies, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 62 Downing st., on Wednesday afternoon, June 21, at two o'clock.

DYKMAN.—At his residence, 112 Rapelyea st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, June 20, 1876, at nine o'clock P. M., JOHN W. DYKMAN, aged 43 years.

Funeral services at Tabernacle Baptist church, corner of 3d place and Clinton st., Brooklyn, at one o'clock P. M., June 21, 1876. Relatives and friends are invited.

DAVIS.—At Paris, France, June 20, 1876, CHARLES W. DAVIS, son of the late Benjamin W. Davis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 26 years.

FLEMING.—June 19, KATE FLEMING, daughter of William and Johannah Fleming, aged 20 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 805 2d av., June 21, at two o'clock P. M.

GREGORY.—On Monday, 19th inst., of scarlet fever, EDMUND CARLETON GREGORY, youngest son of Adria E. and Robert H. Gregory, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Our little Eddie is
Safe in the arms of Jesus.

Funeral Wednesday, at two o'clock, from residence, 90 Bedford st.

GREENAN.—After a long sickness, ELLEN GREENAN, a native of Cootehill, Ireland, aged 35.

The funeral will take place this day (Wednesday), from No. 1,119 1st av., at one o'clock.

HORTON.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, June 20, ABIAH L., second daughter of the late Joshua Horton, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace church, White Plains, on Thursday, 22d inst., at half-past three o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 10:30 train from Forty-second street.

IRVINE.—At Newport, R. I., on June 19, ELIZA IRVINE, aged 45 years.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, George Kidney, 245 West 30th st., New York, at two o'clock to-day.

Enniskillen (Ireland) papers please copy.

HANNIGAN.—At New Suffolk, L. I., on Tuesday, June 20, IDA, youngest child of James J. and Ellen E. Hannigan.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to meet the remains at Hunter's Point, on arrival of train from New Suffolk, on Thursday morning, the 22d, at eleven o'clock.

HAEGER.—At Luzerne, Warren county, N. Y., HERMAN G. HAEGER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, June 20, ANNA JOHNSON, widow of William Johnson.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 318 North 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, June 23, at two P. M.

NICHOLSON.—On Monday morning, June 19, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of the late Michael Nicholson, native of the county Westmeath, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 503 East 11th st., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at half-past one o'clock.

Troy papers please copy.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, June 20, Mrs. CAROLINE JULIET, widow of the late Colonel Warren W. Price, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 70 Elliott place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at two o'clock P. M.

Glens Falls papers please copy.

PESHINE.—At Newark, N. J., on the 19th inst., of diphtheria, ETHEL, youngest child of Strafford and Lizzie M. Peshine aged 2 years, 9 months and 4 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, corner of Broad st. and La Grange place, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at five o'clock P. M. Interment, Mount Pleasant Cemetery, at the convenience of the family.

QUINN.—On Monday, June 19, at her late residence, 302 East 30th st., ANNIE E., relict of the late William B. Quinn.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, June 22, at half-past nine o'clock A. M., from thence to St. Bridget's church, av. B and 8th st., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RYAN.—On Thursday, June 20, at three A. M., MARY ANN RYAN, wife of Jeremiah Ryan, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 214 Elizabeth st., on Thursday, June 22, at two P. M. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

SEMEL.—On Monday morning, after a lingering illness, ABRAHAM J. SEMEL, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives, friends of the family, Mount Neboh Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M.; District Grand Lodge, No. 1; Isaiah Lodge, No. 49; Edward Everett, No. 97; Akiba, No. 173, I. O. B. B.; also the Grand Lodge, Henry Clay, No. 19; Metropolitan, No. 60; Washington, No. 70; Standard, No. 30, I. O. F. S. of I., Congregation Rodolph Sholom, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, June 22, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, No. 409 East 50th st.

ISAIAH LODGE, No. 49, I. O. B. B.—Brethren are hereby respectfully requested to attend a special communication of the above lodge, at our lodge rooms, Brevoort Hall, 54th st. and 3d av., on Thursday, June 22, at nine o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our past President, Abraham J. Semel. The members of the Grand Lodge are most cordially and fraternally invited. By order of N. BERLINER, President.
J. KATZENBERG, Financial Secretary.

MOUNT NEBOH LODGE, 257, F. AND A. M.—The brethren of the above lodge are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, at the lodge room, northeast corner of 3d av. and 57th st., on Thursday, June 22, at nine A. M. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late worthy Past Master, Abraham J. Semel. Members of sister lodges are cordially and fraternally invited. By order of DAVID WILE, Acting Master.
N. BERLINER, Secretary.

EDWARD EVERETT LODGE, No 97, I. O. B. B.—Brethren of the above lodge are respectfully requested to attend a special communication, to be held at their rooms, 33 Union square, on Thursday, June 22, at half-past eight A. M. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late worthy honorary member and past President, Brother Abraham J. Semel. By order of BENJAMIN M. BONHEIM, President.
SAMUEL SLOMON, Financial Secretary.

HENRY CLAY LODGE, No. 19, I. O. F. S. of I.—Brethren of the above lodge are hereby notified to attend a special communication, to be held at Brevoort Hall, East 54th st., near 3d av., on Thursday, June 22, at nine A. M. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late worthy Brother Abraham J. Semel. By order of SAMUEL SLOMON, President.
Dr. BERNARD HESS, Financial Secretary.

STANDARD LODGE, No. 30, I. O. F. S. of I.—BRETHREN—You are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Abraham J. Semel, brother of our brethren, George and Levi Semel, from his late residence, 409 East 50th st., on Thursday, June 22, at ten A. M. AARON STERN, President.
S. ECKSTEIN, Secretary.

STEVENSON.—On the 19th inst., MARGARET A., beloved wife of William Stevenson, in her 21st year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul, Wednesday, June 21, at ten o'clock A. M.

STILLMAN.—On Tuesday, June 20, of cholera infantum, EDDIE, son of Thomas G. and Addie Stillman.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Leroy st., on Thursday, June 22, at half-past two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

SHUSTER.—In Brooklyn, June 19, MARY, wife of John Shuster.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, 179 Amity st., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at five P. M.

WENTWORTH.—On Monday, June 19, of diphtheria, MARGERY NINA, only child of Isaac B. and Mary A. Wentworth, aged 2 years, 11 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 335 Bleecker st., on Wednesday, June 21, at half-past one o'clock.

WHITE.—On Sunday, June 18, JULIA A., eldest daughter of Mary A. and the late Charles B. White.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 117 East 60th st., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

YALLALEE.—At Locust Point, N. J., June 20, CHARLES H. YALLALEE, of Bangor, Me.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Locust Point, on Thursday, June 22, at one P. M. Steamer Helen, from foot of Franklin st. See "time table" in New York Times. Interment at Navesink.

# OUR COLLEGES.

## Final Exercises of Pupils Leaving Them for Real Life Work.

## RUTGERS, PACKER AND NEW YORK.

## The Pretty and Learned Maidens That Graduated in Brooklyn Last Night.

## FREE COLLEGE PRIZE SPEAKERS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 20, 1876.

The commencement proceedings began this week with the Choral Society's centennial concert, rendered by 150 singers, with orchestral accompaniment. In the first part of the programme, it will be observed, was the music sung at the Centennial Exhibition on the opening day. Commencement visitors were quite fortunate in having this music repeated, as it has just been published and not rendered elsewhere. The orchestral parts were arranged by Dr. Hartranft, the director of the society, and Mr. R. W. Weston rendered very finely the solo in the cantata. The latter part was very spiritedly sung, and was much applauded by the large and fashionable audience present. The following was the programme:—

PART FIRST.

Jubilee Overture.....Weber
Centennial Hymn.....John K. Payne
Cantata, Meditation of Columbia.....Dudley Buck

PART SECOND.

Potpourri of American Airs.....Rule
A series of national hymns:—Hail Columbia, Rule Britannia, Bruce's Address, Spanish National Hymn, Russian National Hymn, Danish National Hymn, Where is the German Fatherland? March of the Men of Harlech, The Marseillaise, Watch on the Rhine, Swedish National Hymn, Departure for Syria, Austrian National Hymn, Italian Garibaldi Song, God Save the Queen, Star-Spangled Banner.

After the concert the sophomores held their annual cremation ceremonies, the obnoxious text-book this year being "Freeman's History." There was a procession with torches, poetizing, sermonizing and hymn singing, and the book was buried with all solemnity and with due execration of its difficulty of mastery.

Professor David Murray, who has now finally resigned to take the position for two or three years longer as Minister of Education in Japan, delivered a lecture in Kirkpatrick chapel on "Japan Education," and in his account of educational progress in that country made a very able and eloquent address. He sketched his plans of education, which include a course from the elementary studies to an elective course of six years at a college, the last three years being devoted to specialties.

To-day's exercises began with the meetings of the alumni and the Board of Trustees at ten o'clock A M. The Board of Trustees simply transacted their usual routine business and elected four new members to fill vacancies—Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of New York; Dr. John Gaston, of Compton; Mr. Robert Ballentine, of Newark, and Mr. H. R. Bookstaver, of the law firm of Vanderpool, Green & Cuming, of New York. The alumni elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. Dr. Ransford Wells, of the class of 1827. Vice Presidents—G. L. Cannon, of '28; Rev. J. Chipchest, of class of '42; Mr. Edward S. Valt, of '51, and Mr. A. Allgair, of the class of '35. Secretary, Mr. Robert Adrain, of '73; Treasurer, Mr H. R. Baldwin, of '49; Biographer Rev. David Cole, D. D., of '32; Chairman of Standing Committee, Rush Van Dyke, M. D., Orators for 1877—Primarius, B. B. Leacock, of '47, and T. G. Berger, Jr., of '67, secundus. On the report of a committee to which the matter was referred the association decided to have each year the class histories read for the five preceding decade years; thus next year the histories of the classes of 1827, 1837, 1847, 1857, and 1867 will be read by surviving members. It is hoped by this to greatly enhance the interest of alumni meetings. A committee having been appointed to draft suitable Centennial resolutions, the latter were adopted, giving gratitude to God for the events of the past, and to the

OLD RUTGERS TO GO ON IN HER GOOD WORK

of advancing the cause of liberty by the spread of education. At the close of the alumni meeting the Trustees were called in and Mr. Edward G. Valt on behalf of the alumni presented them with portraits in oil of the faculty of 1776—General Frederick Frelinghuysen and Colonel John Taylor, and also of the blind professor of Rutgers of 1825, Joseph Neilson. He became the three highest classes, viz:—"Popular Apathy" (Webster), John W. Wood, Sophomore; "Impeachment of Warren Hastings" (Burke), Eugene S. Ondin, Sophomore; "Speech on Sub-Treasury Bill" (Webster), David M. Hunter, Junior; "Toussaint L'overture" (Wendell Phillips), Paul Krotel, Junior; "Death of Benedict Arnold" (by Lippard), Marcus Stine, Senior, "Declaration of Irish Rights" (Grattan), Vernon M. Darius, Senior. These gentlemen delivered their respective recitations with great ability; but as the judges—Rev. Dr. Ormiston, Dr. Agnew and Dr. Frederic De Peyster—will not render judgment until to-morrow, it would perhaps be invidious at this stage to make distinctions. Suffice it that the competitors acquitted themselves with great credit, and it will be no easy task to determine the champion. Succeeding these exercises came the competition for the prize in poetry declamation. One contestant was selected from each class, the names of the selections being added:—"Columbia Welcoming the Nations" (Anon), W. J. Campbell, Sophomore; "The Launching of the Ship" (Longfellow), Irving H. Tift, Jr.; "The Abbot and Robert Bruce" (Sir W. Scott), Charles L. Henry, Sr. In every instance the young competitors were greeted with ringing cheers. Their efforts were admirable, and, as in the previous contest, the judges will have little difficulty in deciding who shall carry off the prize. Beyond question the occasion afforded great pleasure to the fashionable throng, who manifested the heartiest appreciation of the manner in which the well arranged programme was carried out. The proceedings were brought to an end with benediction and thus auspiciously closed the great theatre.

### PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The annual commencement of the Packer Collegiate Institute was held in the chapel of the institute, in Joralemon street, Brooklyn, last evening. The preparations for the accommodation of the guests were made weeks ago, but all failed on account of the vast number of guests invited. The chapel was filled long before eight o'clock. The exercises were begun with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Inglis. After that Mr. Joshua M. Van Cott read a note from the class of 1866 to the class of 1876, thanking the latter for the kindness and courtesy extended at the time of the former's reunion in October and at their duennial a few days ago. An enormous bouquet was the tangible representative of the feelings of the class of '66 toward the class of '76, and the speaker hoped that the hearts of the ladies would mingle as the flowers did. On the platform was one of the most beautiful displays of the floriculturist's art ever seen at a collegiate commencement.

Mr. Van Cott was followed by Mr. J. B. Chittenden, who expressed the regrets of the President of the college, Mr. A. A. Low, at not being able to be present, as he had to attend the presentation of the memorial vase to the great poet, William Cullen Bryant. President Low, in lieu of his presence, sent to each of the young lady graduates a beautiful bouquet, which Mr. Chittenden was only too happy to present.

THE GRADUATES.

The names of the graduates for the year 1876 are as follows:—Misses Alice B. Baldwin, Annie F. Baldwin, Elizabeth J. Beach, Sarah A. Beatty, Lillie Beers, Jane A. Bogue, Clara C. Calkins, Clara R. Carpenter, Georgia A. Caussay, Mary E. Davenport, Sarah E. Dixon, Lelia F. Draper, Elizabeth D. Fish, Beatrice Grierson, Caroline B. Haven, Adèle Hourdequin, Annette L. Huntley, Alice M. Jones, Julia A. Kortright, Jessie M. Logan, Mary B. Moore, Clarinda H. Pendleton, Mary B. Pryor, Minnie I. Ripton, Lily C. Sheets, Kate L. Sterling, Minnie L. Taylor.

The regular programme for the evening was:—

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC EXERCISES.

Choral—"Now thank we all our God".....Crüger

PRAYER.

Hymn—"Hark! Hark! the Organ loudly peals!"
Elliot

REPORT ON COMPOSITIONS.

1. Salutatory.....Clarinda H. Pendleton
2. The Martyr of the Old, the Saint of the New.....Mary B. Cassidy
3. Manner versus Matter.....Annie F. Baldwin
Chorus—Finale, from "Schneewittchen," op. 133, Reinecke.
4. Declolo Latini.....Lily C. Sheets
5. A Plea for Genius.....Elizabeth D. Fish
6. Our Year.....Lelia F. Draper

WHITTIER'S CENTENNIAL HYMN.

7. Les Deux Napoleon.....Adèle Hourdequin
8. A Common Heritage.....Kate L. S. Sterling
Bridal chorus, from "Lohengrin," Wagner.
9. A Lady in Cameo.....Caroline B. Haven
10. Valedictory.....Alice M. Jones

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

All the young ladies who spoke did well. The salutatory of Miss Clarinda H. Pendleton was a very clever production, and was delivered with so much grace and feeling that it won the hearts of her audience. Miss Caroline B. Haven's address on

"THE LADY IN CAMEO"

was received with great plaudits. Her purpose was to depict what the true lady should be, and she took for her model "Sappho," in whom truth, grace and purity were so happily mingled. Miss Haven's address was one that any lady might be proud of, and was so far ahead of most young ladies' collegiate addresses that she astonished the old gentlemen who act as trustees for the institution.

At the conclusion of the exercises the young ladies


## AMUSEMENTS.

MR. DALY'S BENEFIT.

On Friday the Fifth Avenue Theatre will afford to the public a rare treat in the presentation of two of the most successful American comedies ever presented on this or any other stage, "Divorce" and "Pique." Notwithstanding much adverse criticism "Divorce" hold its place in the estimation of the New York public as a powerful and absorbing picture of contemporary life and finally won its way to national recognition. Now, again, the same author has been crowned with laurels of success by an appreciative public and in a few days his latest work will have attained its two hundredth performance. It is pleasant to see a native dramatist winning renown in a field where he must contend not alone with the best minds of his own race, but also with whatever of dramatic genius exists the world over. And when an American has demonstrated his right to a place in the front ranks of successful dramatists it becomes a duty of the public to mark in a substantial way their hearty sympathy with his struggles and approval of the success they have themselves decreed to him.

On Friday next an excellent opportunity will be afforded to the theatre-going public to mark their sense of obligation to Mr. Daly, to whom they owe many hours of high intellectual enjoyment—more even than to the ordinary dramatic author, for Mr. Daly possesses in no mean degree the faculty of forming and organizing the agents who are to present the ideas to which his brain has given birth. To the dramatic instinct in his nature is added a deep artistic sentiment, which gives beauty and perfection of finish to the smallest details of his work—so much so that in witnessing a performance in his theatre the spectator is sometimes puzzled which most to admire, the dramatic creation presented on the perfection of art attained in its presentation. It will be a serious reproach to the good taste and gratitude of New York if the "festival performance" of Friday next at the Fifth Avenue Theatre should fail to bring together a crowded audience of our representative people to do honor to Mr. Daly's genius as our first dramatic author.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

Since P. S. Gilmore and his magnificent military band took possession of Gilmore's Garden the attendance has been very large. The popularity of Gilmore is much greater than that of Offenbach, for the simple reason that Gilmore presents the best military band in this country in the choicest selections from all schools, while Offenbach gave *opera bouffe* music robbed of its principal attractions, the glamour of the stage, the presence of Aimée, Schneider or Tostee, and the equivocal dialogue that made such music tolerable. Last evening the programme in the garden was very attractive. The band played such overtures as Wagner's "Rienzi" and Lindpainter's "Camp." Meyerbeer's "Prophet" and Weber's "Euryanthe" received a full share of attention. The bands show unmistakable signs of progress. The constant experience in playing together for two years and the undoubted excellence of the material from which the band is formed must give hope to the energetic and able chief of the organization to bring this band up to a standard of excellence second to none in Europe. On the other side of the Atlantic bands are mainly composed of enlisted men, who are subjected to the strictest discipline But here is an organization, utterly democratic in its character, yet submitting with a good will to such an autocrat as Gilmore. The performance of this band becomes every night more interesting. The reeds and brasses seem to become more united and an orchestral *ensemble* has now been reached. The softest passages of violins are imitated with extraordinary precision by Kegel and his clarinet regiment, and Godfrey would not wish for anything better than Arbuckle and his brigade of brass instrumentalists. There is, however, one mistake made in the Gilmore programmes. Two cornetists should make their appearance; Messrs. Arbuckle and Levy. Arbuckle is an admirable player, probably one of the best cornet *virtuosi* that this country can boast of. But it is a mistake to place him alongside of Levy, who is beyond all doubt, the greatest cornet player in the world. Two cornet solos on the same evening by different players cannot be regarded as a specimen of good management, especially when there is such a wide difference between the abilities of the players—Levy and Arbuckle—it is the same as Rubinstein and Hoffman on the piano. Mr. Arouckle is a member of Gilmore's Band and in his place as *chef d'attaque* is deserving of all praise, but he suffers considerably as a *virtuoso* when pitted against Levy. An enlargement of the repertoire of Gilmore's Band would also be desirable.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Offenbach opened a garden in Philadelphia on Monday night. It is on Broad and Cherry streets.

Miss Fanny Danziger, a young American pianist, who has gained a wreath of laurels in Germany, has arrived in this city.

Miss Corinne Young, of this city, has composed an opera entitled "Ougerita," which is to receive orchestral rehearsal at Chickering Hall this evening. There is novelty in such an attempt at musical composition, and doubtless there will be considerable curiosity to witness the results of the endeavor.

The Bijou Heron dramatic combination gave a performance last evening at the Jersey City Opera House. The plays performed were "The Joy of the Household" and "Nan, the Good for Nothing." The house was crowded and the audience was of a character gratifying to the young actress Bijou and her assistants. The company will perform in Jersey City the remainder of the week.


## THE COAL COMBINATION.

RUMORED CRIPPLED CONDITION OF THE CORPORATIONS—A THREATENED RISING OF STARVING MINERS—"BREAD OR BLOOD."

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 20, 1876.

The problem in regard to controlling the coal trade by the great combination seems to be still far distant from a satisfactory solution. It is true that the organization has fully succeeded in restricting production, crushing the poor miners nearly to starvation, and maintained prices. But the power to do this appears to be a weapon as well calculated to wound those who are wielding it as the public against whose interests it has thus far been directed. It is at last apparent that the combination has within itself an element of weakness which may eventually lead to its dissolution. It is also plain that one at least of the great producing coal companies, and one of the carrying companies, have begun to stagger under the heavy load which the depression in the coal market has imposed upon them. When the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Iron Company consolidated with the Honey Brook Coal Company, and became known as the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, a loan of $10,000,000, bearing good interest, was effected by that corporation, and guaranteed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. There are no internal influences afloat that the unprecedented stagnation in business throughout the country, and especially in the coal trade, is seriously embarrassing these great companies, the latter through its peculiar business relations with the former. It is sincerely to be hoped that the corporations will outride the storm which seems to be beating upon them, and ultimately avert the danger which threatens both; and yet the signs of the times indicate the rapid approach of a great crisis in the coal trade, and a grand crash may be looked for at no distant day.

It is intimated that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company has already begun to curtail its operations, and it is anticipated that the Plymouth collieries, one in number, of that corporation, may be transferred to the Susquehanna Coal Company, which means the Pennsylvania Railroad. How long this course of policy of the great combination which keeps them idle half the time and an enormous overstock of labor at the mines. The condition of the men is rapidly becoming worse, and is well grounded apprehension that before summer is over there will be a general rising to obtain by force the necessaries of life. Most startling rumors are already afloat as to the intentions of the miners some of them of a character too gross for credence, but some most likely to become solemn facts. At any rate the public mind is becoming considerably exercised as to the probable future, and with good reason, for the fact will soon hungry men, women and children cannot be well appealed to through the exercise of their judgment. Some people entertain the opinion that the cry of

"BREAD OR BLOOD"

will be heard in this quarter on the coming Fourth of July. Bad and unpromising as affairs are now known to be let us all hope that they will not become as evil as that; but even while so trusting there is still much cause for the fears which now exist.

# SHIPPING NEWS

## OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destination. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | July 8, | Havre | 55 Broadway |
| Germanic | July 8, | Liverpool | 15 Broadway |
| The Queen | July 8, | Liverpool | 69 Broadway |
| Victoria | July 8, | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| Au ha | July 8, | London | 7 Bowling Green |
| Rhein | July 8, | Bremen | 2 Bowling Green |
| Russia | July 1 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Green |
| State of Pennsylvania | July 1 | Glasgow | 72 Broadway |
| Suevia | July 13 | Hamburg | 61 Broadway |
| City of Chester | July 15 | Liverpool | 15 Broadway |
| Oder | July 15 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Green |
| Bolivia | July 15 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| Amerique | July 15 | Havre | 55 Broadway |
| Celtic | July 15 | Liverpool | 37 Broadway |
| Spain | July 15 | Liverpool | 69 Broadway |
| Idaho | July 18 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway |
| Cimbria | July 20 | Hamburg | 61 Broadway |
| Utopia | July 22 | London | 7 Bowling Green |
| City of Richmond | July 22 | Liverpool | 15 Broadway |

☞ NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS IN THE COASTING AND FOREIGN TRADE—Captains or officers of vessels engaged in the coasting or foreign trade, observing the displacement or removal of sea buoys, are requested to communicate the fact to the HERALD, so that it may be brought publicly to the attention of the proper authorities. A letter addressed "to the editor of the HERALD, New York city," giving as accurately as possible the number and position of displaced buoys or the cause of their removal, will suffice in all cases observed along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the American Continent. When they are observed on the coast of European countries or in the Mediterranean it is requested that information be sent either by telegraph or letter to the London office of the New York HERALD, 46 Fleet street, London, or to the Paris office, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. Where the telegraph is used despatches may be addressed "Bennett, 46 Fleet street, London," or "Bennett, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris." Where cases of displacement are observed in the waters of countries beyond the reach of the telegraph, as in Asia or Africa, captains may communicate with us upon reaching the first convenient port. This information will be cabled free of charge to the HERALD and published.

☞ NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT OF NEW YORK AT NIGHT.—The NEW YORK HERALD has adopted a distinguishing Coston night signal for use on board the HERALD steam yacht, showing while burning the colors red, green, red, changing from one to the other in succession, and can be seen several miles distant. Captains of vessels, upon seeing this signal, will oblige us by preparing any marine news they may have for the ship NEW YORK HERALD.

☞ Persons desirous of communicating with vessels arriving at New York can do so by addressing to such vessels, care of HERALD news yacht, pier No. 1 East River, New York. Letters received from all parts of the world and promptly delivered. Duplicates are required.

## ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

| SUN AND MOON. | | HIGH WATER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4 29 | Gov. Island | eve | 8 10 |
| Sun sets | 7 34 | Sandy Hook | eve | 7 22 |
| Moon sets | eve — | Hell Gate | eve | 9 55 |

## PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1876.

### ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Bothnia (Br), McMekan, Liverpool June 10 via Queenstown 11th, with mdse and passengers to C G Francklyn.

Steamer Lessing (Ger), Albert, Hamburg June 7 via Havre 10, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Wyanoke (Br), Crowell, Havana June 10 via Matanzas 13th, with mdse and passengers to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Steamer Morgan City, Reed, New Orleans June 14, with mdse and passengers to C A Whitney & Co.

Ship Surrey (Br), Ellis, Guadaloupe 10 days, in ballast, to master.

Bark Elise (Ger), Dunker, Bahia 40 days, with sugar to order; vessel to C Tobias & Co.

Bark Ale (Aust), Sienlucos 18 days, with sugar to Maitland, Philps & Co; vessel to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

Brig M A Doran (of Windsor, NS), Shaw, Brest 33 days, in ballast to master. June 18, lat 37 48, lon 69, saw ship Commodore Perry, Melville from Cardiff.

Brig Sau Raffaele (Italy), Cacace, Marseilles 82 days, with mdse to Lauro, Storey & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 14.

☞ Bark Northern Chief (Br), which was anchored in the lower bay, came up to the city 20th, AM.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer City of New Bedford, Fish, New Bedford for New York.

Steamer Galatea, Weldon, Providence for New York.

Steamer Grant (US revenue), Fengar, Newport for New York.

Schr Susan, Stanley, Windsor, NS, for New York.

Schr Mary B Harris, Crowley, Musquash, NB, for New York.

Schr Mary Alice, Hulse, Port Jefferson for New York.

Schr Wm Whitehead, Titus, Boston for New York.

Schr A Kingsland, Kingsland, Cozzens' Lake for New York.

Schr G L Lovell, New London for New York.

Schr Kate McLean, Sammis, Huntington for New York.

Schr Active, Bibbins, Port Jefferson for New York.

Schr James K Polk, Buckley, Westport for New York.

Schr Dr Wm R Powers, Saunders, New Haven for New York.

Schr J H Youmans, Smith, Providence for New York.

Schr Hero, Baker, Salem for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamer George Cromwell, Bacon, New York for Halifax, NS, and St Johns, NF.

Steamer Seminole, Berry, New York for Boston.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, New York for Fall River.

Brig Express (Br), Burke, New York for Cape Town and Port Natal (Africa).

Brig Wm H Parks, Lewis, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Silas Brainerd, Hopkins, New London for Portland, Ct.

Schr Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Newburg for Norwich.

Schr Joseph Hall, Hamilton, New York for Portland, Ct.

Schr Baltimore, France, Port Johnson for New Haven.

Schr Helen Augusta, Pratt, New York for Portland, Ct.

Schr Annie E. Webb, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr J Pierce, Hoxie, Kingston, NY, for Providence.

Schr A J Lawson, Morhoff, Haverstraw for Providence.

Schr E F Swazey, New York for Portland, Ct.

Schr Artist, Simmons, New York for Wareham.

Schr Texas, Smith, Port Johnson for New London.

Schr Tourist, Nelson, New York for Salem.

Schr H P Fay, Stokes, New York for Providence.

Schr John Crockford, Hart, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Jas W Bayles, Arnold, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Emma, Cook, Port Johnson for Taunton.

Schr Geo Berkie, Shropshire, Amboy for Hartford.

Schr Connecticut, Smith, Rondout for Stonington.

Schr Francis Hatch, Green, Elizabethport for Rockland.

Schr Wm Nelson, Rogers, New York for Braintree.

Schr Mary E Gage, Smith, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr Reading Railroad No. 43, Adams, Philadelphia for New Haven.

Schr Reading Railroad No. 48, Little, Amboy for Fair Haven.

Schr Mindoro, Steward, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr J R Mitchell, Morrell, New York for Stamford.

Schr O C Acken, Tooms, New York for Stamford.

Schr Tantamount, Jones, Port Johnson for Boston.

* Bark Speedwell (Br), for the Piræus, Greece, and brig Euroelydon, for Queenstown, both of which had been at anchor off the Battery, NY, since June 17th inst., went to sea at 5 o'clock this AM.

## CLEARED.

Steamer Wisconsin (Br), Forayth, Liverpool via Queenstown—Williams & Guion.

Steamer Wilmington, Holmes, Havana—Wm P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Geo Cromwell, Bacon, St Johns, NF, and Halifax, NS—Jas E Ward.

Steamer Gen Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah—W R Garrison.

Steamer Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia—Jas Hand.

Steamer Albatross, Berry, New York—Fall River Line.

Ship Ballochmyle (Br), Loudon, Liverpool—Jas W Elwell & Co.

Bark Panola, Lunt, Dunedin, NZ—Muller & Quereau.

Bark Nellie May, Blair, Bremen—B F Metcalf & Co.

Bark Brevet (Ger), Hillmers, Bremen—E Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark Republik (Ger), Fortmann, Hamburg—Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Sarah A Dudman (Br), Rose, Gothenburg—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Emma F Herriman, Whittier, Seville—R P Buck & Co.

Bark Fannie H Loring, Humphrey, Calais—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Gluckauf (Ger), Meyergang, Portland, E—C Tobias & Co.

Schr Clara Leavitt, Lambord, Penarth Roads for orders—Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Linda Wilus, Phillips, Nassau, NP—J O Ward & Co.

Schr Leona, Gordon, Corpus Christi—J H Brower.

Schr Almeda Wiley, Wiley, Pensacola—Parsons & Loud.

Schr Katie E Rich, Holmes, Jacksonville—Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr Annie E Webb, Hawkins, Fairhaven, Mass—Rackett & Bro.

Schr Sarah, Hughes, New Haven via Bridgeport—Rackett & Bro.

Schr D D Crane, Crowley, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

## SAILED.

Steamers Knight Templar (Br), for Antwerp; Wisconsin (Br), for Liverpool; Wyanoke, Norfolk; Gen Barnes, Savannah; Wyanoke, Richmond, &c; ships Josephine (Nor), Havre; Aneroid (Br), Baltimore; barks Caro, Cadiz; Magdalena, Gladiel (Spain), Barcelona; Ceylon (Nor), Queenstown or Falmouth; Union (Nor), Rotterdam; Saran Douglass (Br), Liverpool; Emma C Litchfield, Seville; Matilda C Smith, do; Beatrice (Br), London; Zilia (Br), Sligo, Eslinore, Penarth Roads; Sei Fratelli (Ital), Cork; Maria Christiana (Ital), Cadiz; Rotterdam, Zaspa (Nor), Newry; Arletta, Montevideo; brigs Aquila (Ital), Cork or Falmouth; Annie B Storer, Sligo; Little Harry (Br), Glasgow; Shannon, Belfast; Aurelia (Br), Limerick; Ellen, Rio Grande; schrs Susan P Thurlow, Cork or Falmouth; Marcus Edwards, Jacksonville.

Also sailed, ships Alice Tarleton, Emily T Sheldon, Klien Maria.

Anchored in the lower bay, bark Panola, for Dunedin.

Wind at sunset, SSE; at midnight, S.
Barometer at sunset, 30; 10 PM, 30.02.

## MARITIME MISCELLANY.

STEAMER PANTHER, of Newburyport, for Philadelphia, was in collision with schr Mary W Hopper, from Fernandina for Bath, Me, off Gay Head yesterday in a thick fog. The schooner lost her head gear, mail boards, and was towed into Vineyard Haven by the steamer, which was slightly injured.

SCHR GLOBE, from Bangor for Boston (before reported), while beating down the river last Saturday evening and when near Fort (not Father) Point, attempted to sail ahead of a tug and another vessel in the tow, but in some way got her main rigging completely torn away. She bolsted her foresail and sailed away, but in the dense fog she ran on the rocks and was completely under water on the 18th.

SCHR M S FAUFT, of Gloucester, before reported damaged by collision with bark Emilio Barabina, was towed into Port Hawkesbury 17th inst by steamer Lewrence.

DISASTERS IN APRIL.—The Direction of the Bureau Veritas has published the following statistics of maritime disasters in the month of April, 1876, concerning all flags:—Sailing vessels reported lost—28 English, 10 German, 8 French, 7 Norwegian, 7 Dutch, 6 American, 4 Swedish, 3 Danish, 2 Italian, 1 Austrian 1 Portugese, 10 of which the nationality is unknown; total, 87; in this number are included 3 reported missing. Steamers reported lost—4 English, 1 American, 1 Italian, 3 of which the nationality is unknown; total, 9. In this number is included 1 reported missing.

NEW WEST, June 14—The case of the Fr bark Flis Unique, before reported towed in after being ashore, has been heard in the Us District Court, and a decree made, allowing 25 per cens salvage on the appraised value ($9000).

MACHIAS, Me, June 20—The 3-masted schr Speedaway, Capt Mitchell, bound east, went ashore yesterday on Libby Island. The vessel is on her beame ds, has a hole in the side, but may be got off. The is is over 300 tons burthen.

LAUNCHED.—At Baltimore, June 19, from Brunner's yard, the propeller Tench Coxe, for the U S Revenue Marine Service. The vessel will be stationed at Philadelphia.

A beautiful yacht of 85 tons, sloop rig, and named the Thistle, was launched from the shipyard of Mr. Robert Crosbie, at Harbor View, East Boston, on Saturday. She is for sale. Length on deck 78, beam 24, depth 9. She will launch a schooner of 550 tons, all rigged and ready for sea. She is named John A Beckerman, and is of a fine model for sailing and carrying.

At Rockland, Me., June 19, from the yard of Snow, Farwell & Co, schr Addie E Snow, 163 tons.

## WHALEMEN.

Arrived at New Bedford June 19, bark Merlin, Thomas, Bay of Islands June 5, 1875, Pernambuco March 25, with 750 bbls sp oil. Sent home on the voyage 970 do do.

Sailed from New Bedford June 20, barks Mermaid, Allen, of Newport, for Indian Ocean; Sarah, Silva, for Atlantic Ocean.

A letter from Capt Leslie, of bark Splendid, of Port Chalmers, reports her off the Islanders, six weeks out, with 315 bbls so oil.

A letter from Capt Thomas, of bark Merlin, of N B, reports her at sea, June 9, lat 31, lon 74, with 1700 bbls sp oil told. Reports the following vessels seen or heard from: April 12, bark Chas M Morgan, 1700 do; May 1, bark Nonquit, 190 do do; 17th, bark Andrew Hicks Howland, Westport, 1630 do; June 7, saw bark E B Philips, Francis, Boston, with 1500 do; by the Rio Kiver Allen, Bark Pioneer had shipped 1834 do by same vessel.

A letter from Capt Cleveland, of bark Hadley, of NB, reports her at Barcadoes, May 26, having taken 300 bbls sp oil last cruise.

Auckland, NZ, May 31—Ship California will leave Russell for New Bedford direct about Wednesday next She has taken on freight about 260 bbls sp from ship Jas Arnold and 340 do from the Niger. Bark Mary Frazier has taken on freight 197 bbls sp and 95 do wh oil from the bark Gazelle and 677 bbls oil from bark Matilda Scars.

## SPOKEN.

☞ See Cable Shipping News.

Bark Emma Haynes (Br), Dexter, from Sydney, CB, for Baltimore, June 17, 20 miles south of Sambro Head.

Brig Lena, Taylor, from New York for Queenstown for orders, June 16, lat 40 50 N, lon 70 55 W.

## NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS

Merchants, shipping agents and shipmasters are informed that by telegraphing to the HERALD London Bureau, addressing "Bennett, No. 46 Fleet street, London," or to the Paris office, addressing "Bennett, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris," the arrivals and departures of European and Eastern ports of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this country free of charge.

Captains arriving at and sailing from French and Mediterranean ports will find the Paris office the more economical and expeditious for telegraphing news.

## OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

ANTWERP, June 17—Arrived, bark Appia (Nor), Lund, New York.

AMSTERDAM, June 19—Arrived, bark Hope (Nor), Stoesen, Pensacola.

* Sailed 20th, steamer Nederland (Belg), James, Philadelphia (and passed Flushing at 4 PM).

BRISTOL, June 20—Arrived, ship Colchester (Br), Ritter, New York (was reported arrived 11th).

BELFAST, June 20—Arrived, bark Gentoo, Staples, Reval. Also arrived June 30, ship Edgar (Br), Brown, Philadelphia.

Sailed 20th, ship A F Stoneman (Br), Cain, Delaware Breakwater; barks Savanna (Br), O'Neill, Baltimore; Annie McNairn (Br), Waycott, Richibucto.

BREMEN, June 19—Arrived, ship La Gloire (Br), Blagdon, Philadelphia

Sailed 17th, bark Harold (Br), Dinsmore, North America.

Sailed 18th, ship George Bell (Br), Jones, Philadelphia; bark Vasco de Gama (Nor), Andresen, Galveston.

BERGEN, June 13—Arrived, bark Floka (Nor), Nickelsen, New York.

BORDEAUX, June 17—Sailed, bark Lillian, Rumball, United States.

CRONSTADT, June 15—Sailed, schrs C M Nowlns, Ruland, Mobile; B B Church, Kelsey, do.

COPENHAGEN, June 15—Sailed, bark Dagny (Nor), Frolich, United States.

CARDIFF, June 19—Sailed, bark David Chapin, Bunker, New York; schr W B Herrick, Baker, Baltimore.

DUBLIN, June 18—Arrived, barks Vidsjanen (Nor), Frodesen, Darien; Ljubidrag (Aus), Boeolovich, Baltimore.

GLOUCESTER, June 20—Sailed, bark Asoff (Nor), Holm, New York.

GLASGOW, June 20—Arrived, steamer Alsatia (Br), Campbell, New York.

Arrived 14th, ship Glenifer (Br), Cumming, Quebec.

GENOA—Arrived, ship Lucy L Slade (Br), Dunbar, New Orleans.

GIBRALTAR, June 13—Arrived, schr Ocean Wave (Br), Hocken, New York.

HAMBURG, June 19—Arrived, bark Rosa (Ger), Hoffschild, Wilmington, NC.

Arrived at Cuxhaven 17th, bark Alliance (Nor), Halvorsen, Philadelphia for Rusoer.

HAVRE, June 20, PM—Arrived, steamer France (Fr), Trudelle, New York.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—Arrived, steamer Atlas (Br), Hoseasen, Boston; ships Royal Albert (Br), Fisher, New York; Palestaff (Br), Gregg, do; City of Liverpool (Br), Whiteford, New Orleans; France, Port Johnson for New Haven.

Sailed 19th, steamer Istria (Br), Fitt, Boston; 20th, ship Daniel Marcy, Bursley, San Francisco; barks B M Width (Nor), Moller, United States; Tigre (Aus), Cosulich, do.

LEGHORN, June 15—Sailed, brig Nettie, Mackay, United States.

MARSEILLES, June 19—Arrived, brig Myrouus, Higgins New York.

PERNAMBUCO, June 19—Arrived previously, schr Northern Home (Br), Swain, New York.

PALAMO, June 19—Sailed, steamer Olympia (Br), Young, Mentone and New York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 20—Arrived, brigs Anna P Odell (Br), Outhouse, New York; Johanna Margaretha (Nor), Jacobsen, do (was reported arrived 7th).

Also arrived 20th, steamers Adriatic (Br), Perry, and Spain (Br), Grace, New York for Liverpool; Illyrian (Br), Worthington, Boston for do (and all proceeded); ship Reindeer (Br), Barr, Portland, O; bark Glenralloch (Br), Waddle, Philadelphia; brig Favorit (Nor), Steinorth, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 20—Arrived, steamer Neckar (Ger), Willigerod, New York for Bremen (and proceeded).

Off the Lizard 20th, steamer Koniliwerth (Br), Prowse, New York for Antwerp.

VALENCIA, June 15—Sailed, ship Chocoma, Matthews, United States.

## SPOKEN.

Bark American Eagle, McMahon, from Palermo for New York, May 16, lat 37, lon 8.

Bark Dirigo, Blair, from Barcelona for St Thomas, May 8, off Cape Sacratiff.

## WEATHER REPORT.

PLYMOUTH, June 20, PM—Wind E, fresh.
HOLYHEAD, June 20, PM—Wind SE.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

ROMBAY, May 8—Sailed, ship Valiant, Durham, Havre; 10th, bark Andrew (Br), Hillman, Liverpool.

RICHARD INLET, June 8—Arrived, schr Superior, Johnson, San Francisco via Victoria

SAILED 13th, bark Cyrus, Bennett, Valparaiso.

CALCUTTA, May 12—In port, ships Chrysomene (Br), Browning, and Red Gauntlet (Br), Bowie, for New York, 14th; Nagpore (Br), Whittington, do; 16th, do, do; Crosswell, Richardson, for Mauritius; Nancy Pendleton, Pendleton, for London.

Sailed from Sangor 7th, ship Lottie Warren (Br), Cousey, Boston.

Proceeding down the river 12th, ships Ivanhoe (Br), Luke, and Savior Faire (Br), Aitchison, for New York.

CIENFUEGOS, June 16—Sailed, brig Christina (Br), Brow ell, Boston.

FATHER POINT, June 18, 11:15 PM—Passed, steamer Sardinian, Dutton, from Liverpool for Quebec

Passed Rimouski, 20th, 2:20 PM, steamer Phœnician (Br), from Glasgow for Quebec.

GUADALOUPE, June 7—Arrived, bark Norah, Hall, New York.

HAVANA, June 20—Arrived, steamer City of Vera Cruz, Delano, New York.

HALIFAX, June 19—Arrived, schr Marguerite (Port), Madeira.

Sailed 16th (not 12th), bark Ocean (Br), Ryan, Hamburg.

MATANZAS, June 18—Arrived, brig Annie (Br), Wallace, Portland.

Sailed, NORFOLK, CB, June 19—Arrived, barks Marcellus (Br), Whittier, Antwerp; Granville Belle (

# THE COURTS.

## Revolting Case of Abduction and Just Punishment for the Heinous Crime.

### A MOTHER SEEKING THE CUSTODY OF HER CHILD.

### Bringing to Terms a Grasping Stepmother.

### Relations of Equine Nervousness to Elevated Railroads.

### Applying the Religious Test to Witnesses.

**The law was vindicated yesterday, so far as its provisions would permit, in the case of Charles Sala, a sallow-looking Spaniard, aged twenty years, who was arraigned before Judge Gildersleeve on the charge of abduction. The atrocious surroundings of the crime alleged are pretty familiar to the public, who, remembering the case of little Charley Ross, felt considerable interest in the result of this trial. The prisoner is a low-sized, dreary-looking person, with a somewhat furtive expression, and when placed at the bar yesterday gazed stupidly around him. Owing to the grievous character of the offence, and being without counsel, the Court requested Mr. William F. Kintzing to undertake the task of defending him. Assistant District Attorney Bell, the prosecuting counsel, briefly narrated the facts which were fully substantiated by the testimony of the witnesses produced. On the 5th inst. the prisoner, who is a peddler of bananas, residing at No. 220 William street, called at the residence of Mr. Louis Vienot, of No. 59 East Eighty-fourth street, and asked Mrs. Vienot to allow her little child, Kattie Vienot, somewhat over ten years old, to attend to his young baby in William street, as his wife was busy with her household affairs, Sala promising that Kattie should return before seven o'clock. The prisoner's wife had formerly lived with the Vienot family, and the request not being an unreasonable one Mrs. Vienot assented. That night Kattie Vienot did not come home, and her parents becoming alarmed inquiries were at once instituted, when it appeared from the statement of the prisoner's wife that neither her husband nor the little girl had been at the house in William street. The police authorities were promptly notified, and the telegraph wires having been brought into requisition in all directions a despatch was received from the Superintendent of Police at Trenton, stating that parties answering to the description set forth had been overhauled. Mr. Vienot then proceeded to Trenton and found his abducted child, the prisoner being incarcerated in jail. The District Attorney then went on to state that the evidence would show that the abduction in this case was one, as in the case of Charley Ross, made to make money, but for the more fiendish purpose of destroying the child. Under all the circumstances he thought that the charge of detaining and concealing the child against the will of her parents would be established. What other purpose the prisoner had in reference to the offence committed would not affect the question at issue. The first witness was the father of the child, who also testified to the discovery of his little girl in response to the notification by the police. Mrs. Vienot, the mother, related the circumstances as detailed by Assistant District Attorney Bell. She seemed to be very much moved by the situation, but stated emphatically that she never gave the prisoner permission to take the child anywhere except to attend his wife's baby, and least of all to remain away over night. Mr. Kintzing delicately cross-examined the lady, and on being asked if the prisoner had stated that he intended to bring her child to the Philadelphia Exhibition, as suggested by the prisoner, Mrs. Vienot strenuously asserted that no such request had ever been made, and that it was only out of consideration for the prisoner's wife that she allowed her child to go, as she thought, to the house in William street to render what assistance she could. The little girl followed her mother to the witness stand. She was a pretty, artless and intelligent child, and the innocence, simplicity and candor she displayed would have convicted the prisoner had no other witness appeared. She described how Sala took her off, and then they went to a ferry and then take steam cars, all the while telling her she was going to her home. But at length, while on the route, she began to cry piteously, when Sala told her he was bringing her to the Exposition and she would be enabled to return home that night. This somewhat pacified her and Sala finally asked her to leave the cars, and it then being late at night they went to a hotel, her companion stating that they would have to wait for the next train. And now arrived a most delicate stage of the proceedings. The prosecuting officer, in order to purge inquiries in a direction to which, indeed, all the circumstances led, elicited the fact that the prisoner and the little girl occupied the same room at the hotel, and further inquiries on the subject were generously abandoned. Indeed, Mr. Kintzing, who, at the suggestion of the Court, had undertaken the thankless task of defending the prisoner, manfully forebore from questioning the intended victim of his client. This part of the evidence had an apparent effect on the jury. The prisoner then took the witness stand. He recited in a shambling manner how he had asked Mrs. Vienot's permission to take her little daughter to Philadelphia and that having received her consent he took her away, and that on reaching Greenpoint they got out and went to a hotel, finding there would be no train until next day. He added that the child and he occupied the same room, but that while he had the comfort of a bed the child slept on the floor. His evidence seemed to fail very flat on every one who listened and Mr. Bell declined to cross-examine him. Mrs. Vienot was recalled to prove that the prisoner had never asked permission to take her child to Philadelphia. The case was now pretty thoroughly established. Mr. Kintzing said he had complied with the request of the Court as far as the prisoner was concerned, and Mr. Bell, convinced that the case had been established, declined to address the jury. Judge Gildersleeve delivered a clear and comprehensive charge, reciting the principal features of the case and pointing out the law by which the jury should be guided. Without leaving their seats the jury found the prisoner guilty of the crime charged. Sala then stood up to receive sentence, and Judge Gildersleeve spoke as follows:—"The offence of which the jury have promptly and properly convicted you is a very grievous and a very atrocious one. I never expected to have had the sad satisfaction of punishing a man for such a heinous crime. And it is a source of regret that all the Court can do to you for the dastardly offence you have committed is to send you to the State prison for ten years with hard labor." The prisoner was then removed.**

### A MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

An interesting case as to the custody of a child is now undergoing examination by direction of Judge Donohue. Lena Entze, now about nine years old, is the child in question. Her father was a Catholic and her mother a Protestant. Shortly before his death her father awarded the custody of the child to Mrs. Anna Krent, who, after the funeral, took the child to her own home. The mother of the child, Mrs. Sophia Entze, is now seeking to obtain custody of the child, and as Mrs. Krent has refused to give her up she has invoked the arbitration of the courts. The child is quite small for her age, but looks bright and interesting. During the entire examination of witnesses yesterday she sat on the lap of Mrs. Krent and evinced a decided antipathy to her mother. It is claimed on the one hand that the mother, being a Protestant, seeks to obtain her child to bring her up in her faith. This is denied on the other hand, and it is alleged that the mother is not only an unfit custodian for the child, but that she has given no possession of money left to it. Max F. Eller appeared for Mrs. Krent, and William W. S. Yard for Mrs. Entze.

George S. Sinock, officer of the Tenth precinct, testified that the woman claiming to be the mother of the child gave her name as Sophia Entze when he arrested her on the 19th of March last, at No. 49 Canal street; he arrested her on the complaint of her husband that she was a habitual drunkard, upon which the Sergeant at the station house ordered her to be locked up for the night; when he arrested her she was grossly intoxicated; she had been previously arrested on a similar charge.

Sister Serbula testified that she was in the room a few hours before the father died; she heard him say "now I can die in peace;" the child clung to Mrs. Krent and she seemed very much pleased; she had never conversed with the child.

The next witness was Mrs. Lammatan. She testified that Mrs. Entze took rooms from her, and was well behaved for the first two months; that she was then not attend to her household duties; she was noisy, boisterous and quarrelsome; the child used to run down crying and frightened; when Mrs. Entze was fighting with her husband she used to drink beer and liquor; the child was neglected all the time; the mother would send out the child for drink in her husband's absence; the husband had her arrested three times; the last time he left her arrested he was away from her eighteen days continuously, and tried to cut her throat before she was arrested. She was sent to the Island for ten days.

The examination will be continued to-day.

### A BIRTHDAY PIANO.

Catharine Leight, through her guardian, ad litem, brought suit against her stepmother, Louisa Mander, to recover possession of a piano and damages for detaining it. The suit was tried in the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge Alker and a jury, and, from the testimony submitted, it appeared that in 1864, while the plaintiff, now Mrs. Leight, was a girl of ten years, her father presented her with the piano in suit as a birthday present. Soon thereafter her father, then a widower, married the defendant in the action. The piano remained in the house, always regarded by the plaintiff as hers, though generally used by the family. After the father's death the plaintiff removed from the house, but her stepmother refused to permit the piano to accompany her. Suit was therefore brought to recover possession of the piano, and two years ago it was taken from the stepmother by writ of replevin and delivered to the daughter. The present trial was therefore to determine whether the possession of the daughter should be continued and how much she should have for the time it was detained from her and the trouble of getting it. The plaintiff's father being dead she was prevented, under the statute, from testifying to his statements when he gave it to her as a present. Fortunately, on this point she had a brother who was not disqualified as a witness, who heard his father declare it to be a present to his (witness') sister on her birthday, and he so testified. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff, confirming her right to her birthday gift, but refusing her damages for its detention by defendant.

### THE RAPID TRANSIT FIGHT.

The testimony in the rapid transit suits is becoming decidedly monotonous. In the suit of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company against the Gilbert Elevated Railroad, being tried before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, fourteen additional witnesses were yesterday examined. The bulk of the testimony had reference to the question of what would be the effect upon the horses of the Sixth Avenue Company if the Elevated road was allowed to run track over the horse car track in the manner proposed.

In the suit brought by the Ninth Avenue Railroad against the Greenwich Elevated Railroad Company, on file before Judge Van Hoesen, at Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, only one witness was examined yesterday—Mr. G. D. Wyman, Superintendent of the Elevated Railway Company. He likewise gave his exclusive reflections to the effect of the Elevated Railroad upon horses. His testimony went to show that horses very soon get over the effects of the fright which their experience on the first scene of a passing train on the Elevated Railroad.

### ARE YOU AN ISRAELITE?

In the extradition case of Leopold L. Nettel, the alleged Austrian forger, which has been for some time under examination before United States Commissioner Osborn, the accused was yesterday examined in his own behalf. Counsel for the prosecution, with a view of impeaching the witness' credibility and that he did not believe in the sacredness of the oath administered to him, asked the question, "Are you an Israelite?" Defendant's counsel, ex-Judge Joachimsen, promptly objected to this question as being improper, the witness not being on trial for his religion, and inasmuch as the constitution of the State of New York recognized every person unconvicted of crime as competent to give testimony as witnesses in courts of justice irrespective of religious belief. An animated discussion followed between counsel, which, however, did not exceed the limits of professional decorum, but which, it is understood, brought to a round by stating he would reserve his decision on the objection raised by defendant's counsel. The case was then adjourned to Friday next.

### SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

**William H. Burchard, who was convicted of delaying letters while he was postmaster at Florida, Orange county, was yesterday fined $250.**

**Mr. M. Brod yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, recovered a verdict against J. M. Majorga & Co. for $2,731.**

**On behalf of Mr. Birdsall, one of the lawyers in the suit of Albert V. Richards against Jay Gould and others, the statement is denied that he and his partner are now doing business for Gould.**

**In the suit of Henry Devoe against Elizabeth Devoe for divorce, the motion of Colonel George H. Hart for alimony and counsel fee was granted yesterday by Judge Van Hoesen in the Court of Common Pleas.**

**Judge Benedict opened the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District yesterday. The Grand Jury, after a protracted session, presented a number of indictments, mostly of an unimportant character, and were then discharged.**

**Frank Marston, convicted of passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Lincoln National Bank, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, to two years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary.**

**Judge Donohue yesterday granted a temporary injunction against Adams & Campbell, proprietors of the Thirty-fourth Street Opera House, restraining them from giving any further performance until after the hearing of their license fee.**

**Judge Van Hoesen, at April term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted a decree of divorce to William F. Morgan from Caroline L. Morgan. He reserved his decision on the question of the custody of the children.**

**The recognizances of the following defendants in suits brought by the United States were forfeited yesterday:—Hugh J. Laughlin, Abraham Jonas, Arnold Schmeie and John Strandt; William J. Grubb, Nathan Bach, John Donnelly and Peter Eichert; Frank E. Purdy, Edward Roach, Christian Marin and August Weiss.**

**In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Donohue granted a mandamus against the Mayor and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, compelling them to execute a lease for ten years of the ferry from Grand street, New York, to Grand street, Brooklyn, to the People's Ferry Company.**

**James Samon, who brought suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for $5,000 for injuries sustained by the latter's train by a dummy engine, which was tried before Judge Sanford in the Superior Court, obtained yesterday a verdict for $500.**

**George A. Marble, a manufacturer of cigars, and who also keeps a restaurant at No. 26 Maiden lane, was arrested yesterday by Marshal Dubert on a charge of having in his possession a large quantity of empty cigar boxes, the stamps of which were not cancelled. The accused was discharged on his own recognizance.**

**Mary Crocheron, in going up the stairs leading from the upper to the lower deck of the steamer Castleton, belonging to the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company, slipped and fell, sustaining serious injuries. A suit against the ferry company for $10,000 damages came to trial yesterday, before Judge Robinson, holding Trial Term of the Court of Common Pleas. The defence is that the same kind of stairs are used in nearly all the steamboats; that this was in good order, and that the accident was the result of the plaintiff's carelessness.**

**Joseph E. Berry claims $1,500 from Mrs. Ellen M. Davidson for obtaining the proofs of the death of her husband preliminary to filing an application for payment of his insurance policy for the benefit of the deceased obtained in the National Insurance Company. On her refusal to pay this sum suit was brought, and the case came to trial yesterday before Judge J. F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas. There was a great variety of opinion among the witnesses as to the value of the services, some swearing that $100 was ample compensation and others that the sum charged was none too much.**

### DECISIONS.

**SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.**

**By Judge Lawrence.**

**In the matter of Levy.—An attachment must issue if the money is not paid within five days from date.**

**McVey vs. Canfield, &c.—Order to be settled.**

**By Judge Donohue.**

**Ball vs. the Mayor, &c.—Motion denied, without costs.**

**The Park Bank vs. Platt; Jessop vs. Downs; Olcott vs. Whiting, and in the matter of Pittman.—Motions denied.**

**Chapman vs. Wicks; Dodd vs. Dryfos.—Denied.**

**Simon vs. Simon and Lilienthal vs. Branch.—Orders granted.**

**Farrell vs. Hatch and Bulkly vs. Smith.—Motions granted.**

**The People's Ferry Company vs. Wickham.—Granted. Memorandum.**

**Ellison vs. Lackermann.—Granted; five per cent.**

**Seliver vs. The New Jersey Midland Railway Company.—I desire to see counsel.**

**Cooksang vs. Goodchild; Schiffer vs. The Second National Building and Mutual Loan Association et al.; Fellows vs. Bucking; Oppenheimer vs. Juch, Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive; Adicks vs. Kreizer; Rankin vs. Haviland; Levyn vs. Goldsday; The Mutual Life Insurance Company for United States Trust Company vs. Taylor; The Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Hayes, Nos. 1 and 2; Center vs. Agnes; Thompson vs. Prashard; The National Bank of Scotland vs. Neal et al.; The Lowery National Bank vs. Tracey; The Sternfels Bone Fertilizing Company vs. Randall; Oberll vs. Spruce; Wilkins vs. The Mayor, &c.; Spratt vs. Huntington; Brant vs. De Forest; Berry vs. Comen et al.; Meinsmith vs. Nicol; The Bank of Savings vs. Quimby; The Berkshire Woollen Company vs. Juilliard; Sanford vs. White; Jayne vs. Cornell; Zerezes vs. Worth; Phelan vs. O'Brien; The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Manovern; The Southold Savings Bank vs. Hornan; in the matter of O'Neill; in the matter of Graham; Elliott vs. Rowe; Ruggles vs. Voorhis; French vs. Hastie; Roos vs. Lamer; Baskin vs. the Mayor, &c.; in the matter of Seunda; Binnington vs. The Elastic Horse Shoe Company; Phyfe vs. Sherwood, and Kip vs. Breslin.—Granted.**

**Walter vs. Walter.—The guardian has no right to consent.**

**SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.**

**By Judge Van Vorst.**

**Blackwell et al. vs. Indig.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.**

**SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 3.**

**By Judge Van Vorst.**

**Gearty vs. The Mayor, &c.—Additional facts found and signed.**

**SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.**

**By Judge Speir.**

**Dusenbury vs. Randall et al.—The motion for an injunction and stay of proceedings must be denied.**

**Carter vs. Youlan et al.—Francis M. Scott, of No. 93 Fulton street, be appointed receiver upon filing a bond in the penalty of $5,000, with two sureties to be approved by the Court.**

**By Judge Sedgwick.**

**The Commercial Bank vs. Reeves.—Order granted and undertaking approved.**

**COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.**

**By Judge Van Hoesen.**

**Wilkins vs. Wilkins.—Report confirmed. See memorandum.**

**Goldsmith vs. Kirchers.—Motion granted, unless reference is consented to. See memorandum.**

**Malone vs. Devey.—Motion granted on terms. See memorandum.**

**Morgan vs. Morgan.—See opinion.**

**By Judge Van Brunt.**

**Dell vs. Messrole.—Motion for resettlement denied. See memorandum.**

**Schaffer vs. Henkel.—Judgment for defendant. See memorandum.**

**MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.**

**By Judge McAdam.**

**Stougenburgh vs. Cohen.—Motion to open default as per indorsement on papers.**

**Easton vs. Schlessinger.—Motion denied without costs.**

**Ayres vs. McCarthy.—Motion granted on payment within five days of $10 costs.**

**Hyman vs. Rinskoff.—Motion denied without costs. Gustine vs. Eaton.—The bond is in strict accordance with the act of 1875 (Chap. 479, sec. 51, subd. 8); the objection to it must be overruled.**

**Loughran vs. Matthews.—Default opened on terms. Moulton vs. Ray.—Complaint dismissed.**

**Black vs. Samuels.—Proceedings dismissed.**

**Frost vs. Mitmacht.—Motion to strike out granted.**

**Goldman vs. Reichardt.—Substitution ordered.**

**Smith vs. White.—Proceeding dismissed.**

**Salmon vs. Sturges.—Henry Ash appointed receiver.**

**Studwell vs. Nicholson.—Motion granted.**

## GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 1.

**Before Recorder Hackett.**

**RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.**

**For some time S. A. Murphy & Co., wholesale druggists doing business at No. 81 Barclay street, have been missing articles of value from their establishment, and in vain tried to discover by what means they were abstracted. They at length secured the services of Detective Reilly, who, with the aid of others, traced the goods to the drug store kept by a young man named Otto Hupfeldt at the corner of Chrystie and Broome streets. From the testimony adduced it would appear that Andrew Cassidy, a boy in the employ of the complainants, was seen on several occasions delivering up parcels from the concern in Barclay street and conveying them to Hupfeldt's store, which he entered by a back door. In his behalf the prisoner denied all the allegations against him. The jury found him guilty of the charge, and in passing sentence the Recorder said it was one of the most deliberate cases of perjury he had ever heard, in view of the testimony given by the prosecution, and he thought that, under the circumstances, the District Attorney should take the papers before the Grand Jury and have him indicted for that offence. The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.**

**PLEAS AND SENTENCES.**

**Henry Elegman, a Hoboken grocer, pleaded guilty to the charge of having received stolen goods from the house of F. H. Leggett, No. 101 Reade street, valued at $230, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the State Prison.**

**Henry Lee, of No. 361 West Fifty-second street, a young man twenty-one years old, piano string maker, went into the store of Godfrey Schuchet, of No. 750 Third avenue, from which he snatched a purse containing $161. He was sent to the State Prison for five years.**

**Alfred H. Simpson, of Brooklyn, a clerk in the employ of George Smith & Co., No. 95 Nassau street, was indicted for forging Mr. Smith's name on a check for $300 on the Nassau Bank on the 28th of January last. Evidence was given of his previous good character, and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.**

## GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 2.

**Before Judge Gildersleeve.**

**ALLOWING A PRISONER TO ESCAPE.**

**In the case of Michael McKenna, a keeper in the Penitentiary, who was on trial on the charge of allowing Edward Malone, a prisoner in his charge, to escape while conveying him from the Supreme Court, Chambers, to which he had been taken on a writ of habeas corpus, to Blackwell's Island, Mr. William F. Howe moved that the Court direct the jury to acquit the prisoner on the ground of variance between the proof and the indictment. Judge Gildersleeve said he had considered the many law points raised by Mr. Howe, and he was inclined to think that there was a material variance between the proof and the averment that he could not properly be convicted. He would therefore direct the jury to acquit the prisoner on the ground stated. The jury so found, and McKenna was discharged.**

**ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.**

**Alexander Simon was indicted for felonious assault with a knife on Officer Maurice Fitzgerald, on the 4th inst. The prisoner keeps a lager beer saloon at No. 688 Greenwich street, and the officer attempted to arrest him for an alleged violation of the Excise law. The complainant averred that the prisoner brandished a knife in a threatening manner and attempted to stab him. The allegation was denied by the prisoner and his wife. He was acquitted.**

**PLEAS AND SENTENCES.**

**Archibald White, truck driver, seventeen years old, of No. 68 James street, pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person and was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.**

**Frederick Kingsley, of No. 35 New street, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree and was sent to the State Prison for two years.**

**George Connolly, a boy about sixteen, was placed at the bar charged with snatching a dollar bill from the hand of Jesse A. Braddick, at the corner of Fulton street and Broadway. He pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for one year and three months.**

**James Conner, of No. 9 Tenth avenue, and Robert Lee, of No. 645 West Seventeenth street, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. The property taken was trifling and the prisoners, after receiving a caution, were sent to the State Prison for a term of one year each.**

**Patrick Jordan pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree in having broken into the premises of Michael Clarke, No. 422 East Fifteenth street, on the 9th inst. He was sent for two years to the State Prison.**

**Joseph Kerrigan was arraigned at the bar charged with attempted burglary in the third degree. He tried to enter the premises of Patrick Lovell, No. 256 Broome street, and when arrested drew a pistol on the officer. In his possession were several skeleton keys. He was sent to the State Prison for four years.**

### POLICE COURT NOTES.

**The case of the woman Helena Wolf, charged with brutally beating her orphan niece, Annie Kock, with a knotted leathern strap, which was to come up for trial in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday before Justices Morgan, Wandell and Kilbreth, was adjourned until the 22d inst., owing to the absence of the defendant from illness.**

**Alexander Musty, of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street, fell asleep in Washington Parade Ground yesterday morning, and Frank Gartland, a young loafer, cut out his pants pocket which contained a fifty cent silver piece. Gartland was arrested Officer Fleming, of the court squad, and held to answer.**

**Henry Conklin, alias "Young Fish," the pickpocket caught operating in front of the HERALD Building by Detective Jackson, of the Fourth precinct, was fully convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday.**

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

**SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Donohue.—Nos. 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 63, 66, 70, 72, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 98, 99, 105, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 123, 127, 130, 142, 144, 156, 157, 165, 175, 185, 184, 186, 188, 191, 200, 201, 202, 205, 206, 212. The assessment calendar will also be called from No. 53 to No. 79 inclusive.**

**SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Demurrers—Nos. 6, 10 and 18. Law and fact—Nos. 97, 361, 223, 387, 214, 278, 279, 173, 174, 587, 590, 591, 230, 131, 235, 71, 198, 146, 419, 421, 493, 560, 324, 471, 558, 5-8.**

**SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 2858, 1113, 1535, 252, 1148, 107, 1369, 976, 1929, 2072, 1527, 1350, 1891, 1651, 1399, 125, 675½, 1725, 1617, 1403, 2231, 1727, 862, 995, 569, 3207. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Case on. Part 3.—Adjourned until to-morrow.**

**SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Case on—No. 41. No day calendar.**

**SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Sanford.—Nos. 1176, 1177, 1035, 2135, 2060, 1924, 1168, 1072, 1114, 2155, 1150, 1123, 1184, 1848, 1124. Part 2—Held by Judge Speir.—Nos. 1946, 399, 1195, 2263, 740, 2192, 1944, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228.**

**COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Van Hoesen.—Calendar on—No. 24. No day calendar.**

**COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Robinson.—Nos. 1665, 1680, 1350, 2281, 1871, 2342, 2405, 1444, 356, 1067, 2128, 1104, 2121, 377½. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 2441, 2668, 2484, 2285, 1943, 1949, 2169, 45, 1416, 2532, 2540, 2565, 2567, 2157, 2236, 2245, 2263, 2257, 2258, 2263, 2270, 2209, 2461, 2146, 2636, 2367, 2368. Part 3—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 2542, 2544, 2564, 2568, 2570, 2573, 1695, 2552, 2554, 185.**

**MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 4200, 7139, 2375, 4193, 7861, 7365, 7979, 7376, 7726, 7045, 6682, 7924, 4251, 3844, 7841, 4069. Part 2—Held by Judge Sheridan.—Nos. 4114, 2661, 4240, 6312, 7540, 7787, 4291, 2589, 7833, 6534, 7801, 4294, 4297, 4298, 4299. Part 3—Held by Judge Sinnott.—Nos. 7071, 7078, 5214, 7945, 7442, 6761, 6770, 6914, 6559, 6916, 7060, 7018, 4367, 1438, 7146.**

**COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Brian Cunningham, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Mortimer Sullivan, Archibald White and Lewis Brown, grand larceny; Same vs. James Johnson, grand larceny; Same vs. Edward Smith, Charles Anderson and Maurice Lee, grand larceny; Same vs. John Alexander, grand larceny; Same vs. Frederick Green, grand larceny; Same vs. Andrew Espinosa and Isaac Souion, grand larceny; Same vs. Cornelius De Baun, false pretences; Same vs. Walter E. Chapman, petit larceny; Same vs. George Dunn, petit larceny; Same vs. Charles Daniels, burglars' tools; Same vs. Thomas Kerrigan, assault and battery; Same vs. John Evans and Thomas Muret, burglary. Part 2—Held by Judge Gildersleeve.—The People vs. Charles J. Williams, forgery; Same vs. Isaac L. Gans, receiving stolen goods.**

### STEIN'S CHARGES.

**The Grand Jury of the United States Court, Eastern district, Brooklyn, which was empanelled on the first Monday of the June term, and of which Mr. John B. Norris is foreman, reassembled at four o'clock yesterday afternoon in the United States Court building, and, it is reported, entered upon the consideration of the various charges made by Christian A. Stein, the indicted illicit whiskey distiller, against certain prominent republican officials of Brooklyn. Stein, who is now in the Kings County Penitentiary awaiting trial upon three indictments, stated that he paid for a period of two years the sum of $500 per week to Deputy Collectors Samuel Giberson and Daniel Gillen and to ex-Assistant United States District Attorney William D. Hughes, as the price of their silence, claiming that they knew that he was running the still, which was subsequently seized "by mistake" by another revenue officer, Lorenzo Street. The investigation of the case, which has been made by Collector Freeland, in whose office Gillen and Giberson have been for several years, failed to develop anything incriminating them. They were before the Grand Jury, it was rumored, yesterday. Mr. Hughes, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Attorney General Williams, invites the most thorough investigation of his acts while in the office of District Attorney A. W. Tenney. The latter gentleman declines to speak upon the subject of Stein's statement.**

**Yesterday, in accordance with orders received from Washington, the deputies, Gillen and Giberson, were removed from office. Collector Freeland believes that there is not a word of truth in the charges against those officials.**

## SUPREME COURT.

**ALBANY, June 20, 1876.**

**In the Supreme Court adjourned Circuit, Judge Westbrook presiding, in the case of The People vs. William C. Stephens et al., Matthew Hale, of counsel for the plaintiffs, moved that the case be allowed to go to the jury on questions of fact as to each defendant separately. Denied. He then asked for sixty days to make a case and exceptions to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. Allowed.**

**Mr. Hiscock moved for an extra allowance. Granted.**

**In fixing the amount to be allowed Mr. Hale said he wished it to be understood that the plaintiffs objected to any extra amount whatever being allowed the defendants.**

**Mr. Ruger hoped the Court would allow as large an amount as possible, as it would be at best but a small compensation to the defendants for the trouble and expense to which they had been put.**

**Justice Westbrook said he had granted the motion for an extra allowance, but would fix the amount in the order when making it.**

**Mr. Hiscock moved the case of The People vs. Henry D. Denison et al.**

**Justice Westbrook suggested that there was a struck jury for the trial of that cause.**

**Mr. Hale said the case was already commenced before Justice Daniels, and, without settling the matter, Justice Westbrook ordered the Court adjourned to July 11, at the same time and place to which the Court of Justice Daniels is adjourned.**

## GENERAL TERM CALENDAR.

**BUFFALO, June 20, 1876.**

**The following is the General Term calendar for June 21, 1876:—Nos. 17, 54, 56, 63, 102, 103, 104, 148, 161, 170, 204.**

## COURT OF APPEALS.

**ALBANY, June 20, 1876.**

**DECISIONS.**

**Motion denied with $10 costs.—People ex rel Mott vs. Board of Supervisors.**

**Motion to open default denied without costs on ground that the order is not appealable.—Brodner vs. Cox.**

**Order affirmed with costs of one appeal only in this and the three succeeding cases.—In re! New York Central and Hudson River Railroad vs. Armstrong; Same vs. Granger; Same vs. Myer; Same vs. Jones.**

**Judgment affirmed with costs.—Merchants Bank of Canada vs. Holland; Central City Savings Institution vs. Walker; Hall vs. Erwin; White vs. Goddard; English vs. President, Delaware and Lackawanna Canal Company; De Witt vs. Elmira Nobles Manufacturing Company.**

**Order affirmed with costs.—Rochester Water Commissioners vs. Rochester Water Commissioners; Cochran's Executor vs. Ingersoll.**

**Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.—Dodge vs. Village of Catskill.**

**Judgment affirmed on opinion below; appeal, with costs of appeal to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant upon the final termination of the action if the defendant succeeds, and if the plaintiff succeeds to be set off against the plaintiff's costs. Judgment reversed upon defendant's appeal and a new trial granted, with costs of that appeal in this court and costs in the Supreme Court to abide the event.—Easterly vs. Barber.**

**Order affirmed and judgment ordered for plaintiffs on verdict, with costs.—Card vs. Duryee.**

**Order affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation, with costs.—Shader vs. Railway Passenger Association Company.**

**Order of General Term reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.—Esierverse vs. Purdy.**

**Order of General Term and Special Term reversed and motion denied, without costs.—Preston vs. Morrow; Barnes vs. Preston.**

**MOTIONS.**

**Hoffman vs. Union Ferry Company.—Restored to the calendar on motion of N. C. Moak.**

**Godfrey vs. Moser.—Motion for reargument; J. Albert Wilson for motion. Papers submitted in opposition.**

**Stiefel vs. Clark.—Motion to open default; Samuel Hand for motion, J. L. Overfield opposed.**

**Wilson vs. Doran.—Motion to amend judgment; Theodore F. Jackson for motion, Justin Palmer opposed.**

**Cadwin vs. Teale.—Motion to dismiss appeal; John D. Taylor for motion. C. H. O. Southworth opposed.**

**APPEALS FROM ORDERS.**

**No 390. Whitney vs. Townsend.—Henry L. Clinton for appellant, George F. Comstock and A. R. Dyett for respondent.**

**No. 391. People ex rel. Board of Education vs. Green.**

**No. 392. People ex rel. Root vs. Tappen.—Argued by D. J. Dean for appellant, William Herring for respondent.**

**Nos. 54 and 56. Schenck vs. The Mayor.—Submitted.**

**No 213. Hemans vs. N. Y. Central and C. Railroad Company.—George F. Comstock for appellant, submitted for respondent.**

**No. 345. Mallon vs. N. Y. C. and C. Railroad Company.—Submitted.**

**Adjourned to Monday, September 18, 1876.**

### ARREST OF A PANEL THIEF.

**Kate Anderson, alias Abbot, one of the oldest and most dangerous of the panel thieves of this city, was brought before Justice Murray at the Tombs yesterday morning, on a charge of grand larceny, by Officer Flanavan, of the Fourteenth precinct. The complainant, whose name was entered on the returns as Alfred Johnson, a guest of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, did not appear. Officer Flanagan informed Judge Murray that shortly after ten o'clock on Monday night he was called into the house of assignation No. 45 Bleecker street by Mr. Johnson, who accused the prisoner of stealing $300 from his pocket. Mr. Johnson's empty pocketbook was found on the floor. Counsel for the prisoner demanded her release on the ground that the complainant did not appear. She was discharged.**

### THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

**LIVELY "RUN" FOR A FEW HOURS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—THE INSTITUTION CLAIMED TO BE IN A HEALTHY CONDITION.**

**There was a lively "run" on the Dry Dock Savings Bank, corner of Third street and the Bowery, yesterday afternoon. When the bank opened in the morning there was nothing to indicate that any want of confidence was brewing among depositors, and even at noon the business at the counters showed no signs of an increase. Toward two o'clock in the afternoon, however, depositors began to arrive in large numbers, and the clerks were kept busy as they could be until after closing Lour in paying out money. A great many of those who called went away without drawing any of their deposits; but these were the sensible people, who chose to have an interview with some of the officials before losing their claim to the current interest on their deposits. To those who simply asked for their money no explanation was made, the cash being handed out promptly. The total amount drawn during the day was $67,000, and the number of the drafts was in all 250.**

**Mr. Andrew Miller, the President of the bank, was asked for an explanation as to how the run was brought about, but said he could not tell. He had heard rumors about the bank were associations of the Jewish societies or lodges which met on Sunday last. He did not apprehend any inconvenience whatever from what has occurred, and that the depositors would soon see how foolishly they had acted. The bank was perfectly sound in every way, as sound as any institution of the kind in the State, and had a surplus as the present time between $800,000 and $900,000. Its resources were about $11,000,000; $2,350,000 were in government bonds, $4,500,000 were in city bonds, $2,400,000 were in State bonds and the balance in town bonds. The condition of the bank to meet any exigency put upon it, said Mr. Miller, appeared from this exhibit as in every way satisfactory. He did not believe that the rumors which were the cause of yesterday's "run" could have the effect of exciting the majority of depositors to draw their money, since there was no danger whatever to be apprehended.**

**The regular monthly meeting of the trustees was held soon after the bank closed, but it was understood that this meeting was not in any way the result of the trouble during the day.**

**A rumor prevailed to a limited extent during the afternoon that one or two of the east side savings banks in the vicinity of the Dry Dock institution also had had a "run," but this proved to be unfounded. The President of the Sixpenny Savings bank was called on by the reporter, and that gentleman stated that the business of the bank went on during the day in the usual manner, nor was any trouble whatever anticipated. He further said that he believed the trouble in the Dry Dock bank will have been caused by some of the depositors getting confused as to the recent troubles in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, with which institution they unwittingly confounded the Dry Dock Savings Bank.**

### POLICE COMMISSIONER BRIGGS.

**President Daniel D Briggs, of the Brooklyn Board of Police and Excise Commissioners, who is stopping at East Windham, N. Y., where he went upon the advice of his physician, with the hope of recovering his health, was yesterday reported to be so low that his death was hourly looked for. Mr. Briggs was a member of the New York Common Council in 1848-9, and was at one time Deputy Collector of the Port.**

## REAL ESTATE.

**The business at the Exchange yesterday consisted of the following sales:—**

**William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, a house, with lot 22x98.9, on West Twenty-ninth street, 554 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $10,200; also a house, with lot 25x100, on Washington avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Second street (Twenty-third ward), for $150 over a mortgage of $1,000; also a lot, 26x100, on Cortlandt avenue, south side, 74 feet east of Milton street, Melrose, for $10 over a mortgage of $2,000, to the plaintiff.**

**E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, in foreclosure, house, with lot 25x103.3, on north side of East Twelfth street, 335 feet west of Second avenue, for $50 over a mortgage of $15,000, to George W. Vultee; also three lots, together in size 53.3x114.5x95

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Cooks, &c.

10½ GROVE ST., REAR, ROOM 5.—AS COOK, washer and ironer and to do dairy work, by a cheerful, competent woman; good references.

12 WEST 32D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer.

27 WEST 33D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—A German girl as cook or chambermaid. Call for two days.

28 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron; good city references.

38 WEST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; WILLing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK; WILling to assist with the washing; city or country; best reference.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK; WOULD ASsist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

45 IRVING PLACE (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference; no objection to the country.

74 THIRD ST.—TWO KITCHEN GIRLS FOR COUNtry. Apply German Cooks' Society.

100 WEST 46TH ST. (RING BELL WITH NAME on).—A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

103 SOUTH 5TH AV., NEAR PRINCE ST.—AS cook and to assist with washing in a private family; country preferred; best city references.

109 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RE spectable girl as competent cook and good pastry and bread baker, and to assist with the washing; best city reference.

110 WEST 48TH ST.—A NEAT WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer; will assist with the washing and ironing; refers to present employers. Call for two days.

114 WEST 33D ST.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN, TOgether; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference.

117 WEST 46TH ST., STORE.—AS GOOD COOK OR to do light housework; wages $12; well-use to the summer; seven years' city record; settled and sobriety.

124 4TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A hotel or boarding house; good reference.

125 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer; good reference.

125 GREENWICH AV.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, pastry, dessert, &c., and could live in a hotel or first class boarding house; no objection to the country; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—AS COOK; IS A GOOD BAKER; would assist with the washing; country preferred; best reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference; country preferred.

133 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; city references.

141 WEST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR, REAR.—AS first class cook; best city reference.

144 EAST 43D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—TO cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country; good city reference.

144 WEST 40TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable colored woman as cook, plain cook and assist with washing. Address Mrs. KEIPHER.

149 WEST 4TH ST.—A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN AS cook; city or country; understands the management of milk and butter; good reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best city reference.

152 EAST 18TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBtain a situation for a cook in either the country or city; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen at present employer's.

154 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook, washer and ironer; can take charge of milk and butter and is a good baker; city or country; best city reference.

157 WEST 51ST ST., AS FIRST CLASS COOK OR laundress; city or country; best city reference.

163 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXcellent cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

200 WEST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS COOK AND to assist in washing and ironing; city or country; good city reference. Stays until three times.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS first class cook; will assist with washing; good city reference.

206 EAST 62D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

211 WEST 29TH ST.—A NEAT, CAREFUL AND obliging Scotch woman as good cook in a private family or boarding house; would go to the country; would assist with the washing; ity reference.

214 WEST 28TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—As first class cook in a private family; city or country; first class references from previous employers. Can be seen for two days.

214 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

219 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A PROTESTANT WOman as plain cook or to do general housework; good reference.

220 EAST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing or general housework; four years' reference from last place.

224 9TH AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS A dinner or order cook in a restaurant or club house; best city reference.

224 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; five years' reference from last employer; city or country.

229 EAST 58TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS FIRST class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; is an excellent bread and cake baker; best reference.

232 EAST 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; NO objection to do a little washing; good city reference.

233 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; can be highly recommended by her last employer; willing to go in the country.

237 WEST 27TH ST.—WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER or ironer; city or country.

237 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference.

238 MADISON AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A first class French cook; understands her business thoroughly.

238 WEST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first class cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; would assist in washing; best reference from last employer.

241 EAST 28TH ST.—A STRONG, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as good cook; will assist in the wa hing; all cards answered, with city reference. Call for two days.

241 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

245 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; best city reference; city or country.

245 EAST 28TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK AND baker; willing to assist in washing; no objection to a boarding house; reference.

248 WEST 30TH ST., FRONT ROOM, FIRST floor.—A competent woman as first class cook; is an excellent baker; country preferred; good reference.

259 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; best references. J. GOLDSTEIN.

261 6TH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; two years' reference.

261 1ST AV., NEAR 15TH ST. (IN THE STORE).—A Scotch girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country.

261 WEST 38TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DINNER or order cook in a hotel or restaurant; best city reference.

267 WEST 43D ST.—AS GERMAN COOK AND TO assist with the washing; city or country; best city reference.

289 ELIZABETH ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN TO DO good plain American cooking; good washer and ironer.

305 EAST 44TH ST.—AS COOK; UNDERSTANDS meats and soups; excellent baker; understands making butter; city or country; three years' reference.

313 EAST 31TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESpectable Protestant woman as first class cook; understands milk and butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best references.

314 EAST 30TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, washer and ironer; best city reference; city or country.

315 WEST 38TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS GERMAN cook; will help washing; no objections to go to the country.

319 EAST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; city references.

319 EAST 27TH ST.—A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE American Protestant woman; is economizing; competent to take charge as head cook; cannot be excelled in French, English and all new styles; made dishes of all kinds with little expense; a perfect pastry cook and experienced baker; 30 years' reference.

320 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; city reference.

328 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as cook; city or country; good references.

334 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE LADY AS first class cook; thoroughly understands her duty. Call for two days.

337 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; city or country.

340 EAST 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to the country; willing and useful.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK washer and ironer; three years' city reference Call for two days.

362 6TH AV., NEAR 22D ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL as cook, washer and ironer; would take charge of milk and butter; good city reference.

390 EAST 47H ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best reference.

401 WEST 31ST ST., CORNER OF 9TH AV.—A North German girl to cook and assist in washing and ironing in a small American family; best city references.

403 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXcellent cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country or to a boarding house; best city reference.

406 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—AS COOK, washer and ironer; good city reference.

409 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good plain cook, washer and ironer; three years' reference from last place.

411 EAST 17TH ST.—SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer; city or country; good reference.

426 WEST 46TH ST.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST in washing; good city reference.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Cooks, &c.

433 WEST 40TH ST.—AN GOOD COOK IN THE country; understands all kinds of good baking; good reference from last place.

439 WEST 31ST ST.—A WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; wishes to take a little girl with her, nine years old; is willing and smart. Call for two days.

455 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and baker; no objection to a boarding house.

464 8TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS., grocery.—A competent cook; will wash if required; city reference; country preferred.

490 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS HOtel cook; wages $30; city or country; best city reference.

502 WEST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

558 7TH AV.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; no objections to the country; best city reference from last place.

645 9TH AV., NEAR 37TH ST.—MOTHER AND daughter; mother as cook, washer and ironer; daughter as chambermaid and waitress; both competent; best city reference; city or country.

446 2D AV.—AS COOK IN A LADIES' BOARDing house and to be generally useful; good reference.

625 6TH AV., BETWEEN 33TH AND 37TH STS. (fruit store.)—Two respectable girls; one as cook; would assist with washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; no objection to the country.

711 7TH AV.—AT FIRST FLOOR.—AS FIRST CLASS German cook in a hotel or restaurant.

770 3D AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer; city reference. 159 North 9th.

773 8TH AV.—A PROTESTANT AS PLAIN COOK and good baker; would do general housework; city or country; best city reference.

774 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as first class cook; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference.

778 8TH AV.—A FAITHFUL WOMAN AS COOK; has served some of the best families in the city, to whom she can refer; city or country.

881 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands her business and is a competent baker; no objection to the country; best city reference.

1,054 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; four years' reference.

1,070 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; good city references. Call for two days.

1,300 3D AV.—AN HONEST GIRL AS PLAIN cook or kitchen maid in a private family; good city reference from last place. Call or address.

### Chambermaids, &c.

3 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and fine washer; willing to go to the country; best city references from last place.

12 BOND ST.—WANTED BY A LADY, A SITUATION for a chambermaid and waitress to assist with washing and ironing; well recommended. Call on private family, as above.

12 WEST 32TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress.

16 STANTON ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A GIRL, speaking German and English, aged 17, as chambermaid and plain sewing in a private family; willing and obliging; one year's reference from her last place.

19 WEST 46TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young Protestant American girl as chambermaid and nurse to a little girl in a private family; private family; city or country. Call on Wednesday.

19 CENTRE ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble Danish girl, Protestant, as chambermaid; city or country; best city reference. Call for two days.

21 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting; good city reference.

38 7TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress.

42 EAST 66TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing; well recommended by present employer; would go to the country. Call for two days.

45 IRVING PLACE (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city reference.

56 GREENWICH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress. Call for two days.

94 EAST 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; city or country; wages, $12.

103 WEST 24TH ST., PRIVATE DOOR.—RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and sewing in a private family; two years' reference from last place.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to city or country.

107 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class chambermaid and laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference.

107 WEST 41ST ST.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS chambermaid and waitress; can operate on several machines; excellent reference.

110 WEST 46TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; refers to present employer. Call for two days.

112 WEST 20TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or would do housework; good city reference.

121 EAST 47TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; good reference.

123 EAST 3D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young German girl as chambermaid and waitress.

126 CHARLES ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

128 EAST 48TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER).—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country.

129 WEST 19TH ST.—AN CHAMBERMAID AND fine washer; city or country; best city reference.

133 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress in the country; good reference.

133 WEST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, RECENTLY landed, as chambermaid or waitress; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging.

135 WEST 19TH ST., IN STORE.—A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; country or city; best city reference.

144 EAST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference; city or country.

146 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; no objection to the country; good city reference.

147 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or nurse.

151 WEST 14TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A lady wishes to obtain situation for a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to take charge of growing children. Apply for two days.

154 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do sewing; good city reference.

154 CLINTON AV., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to do upstairs work in a Protestant family; good reference. Address ELLEN.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress in a private boarding house; city or country; city reference.

173 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good references.

201 EAST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing; best city reference.

207 EAST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chambermaid; will assist with washing and ironing.

220 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; city preferred.

214 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, lately landed, as chambermaid; would go to the country if required; best reference.

231 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would go to the country.

231 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or to do general housework; city or country; city reference.

237 EAST 24TH ST., HOUSE IN THE REAR.—AN English Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing and assist in washing. Call for two days.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a respectable family; willing and obliging.

248 WEST 39TH ST.—AN ACTIVE, WILLING GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

251 27TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or will go as nurse and plain sewer; best reference.

303 EAST 28TH ST.—A GIRL, LATELY LANDED as chambermaid, waitress or to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days.

310 WEST 53D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; will go a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

311 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

332 EAST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO UPstairs work and waiting; no objections to a boarding house; good reference from last place.

334 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference from last place.

344 EAST 23D ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress; best city reference. Call or address.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—A WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress; six years' city reference. Call for two days.

361 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and good plain seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; two years' reference.

362 6TH AV.—A SCOTCH GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; no objections to a boarding house; city or country; good city reference.

400 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress in a boarding house or hotel; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; three years' reference. Call for two days.

402 4TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young Swedish woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; city or country; city reference.

428 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; understands her work thoroughly; references from last place.

461 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing; country preferred; city reference.

543 7TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID OR TO DO housework by an English Protestant, or as nurse; city or country.

631 11TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBER maid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; lately landed.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Chambermaids, &c.

749 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and plain sewing; no objection to take charge of a baby; references from her last place.

783 11TH AV.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL as chambermaid or nurse for children or to do general housework; city or country; good reference.

922 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid; is willing to take care of children; good city reference. Call for two days. Pull third bell.

1,215 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist in washing and ironing; two years' references from last place.

A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID OR TO TAKE care of children; no objections to the country; good reference from last employer. Call at the Albany House, 31st st. and Broadway, room 31.

### Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

15 EAST 127TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A useful young German girl as good seamstress and operator. Call or address.

25 EAST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER AS lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits well; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; would take care of growing children; would make herself generally useful; willing to travel and country preferred; good city reference. Call for two days, or address.

47 WEST 36TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS seamstress by a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of children or do light chamberwork; city or country.

180 3D AV.—A GERMAN GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS or chambermaid; best city reference.

227 EAST 3 7TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A first class dressmaker from Paris.

235 6TH AV.—AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER BY the day or week; is a good operator; terms moderate; city reference. Address DRESSMAKER, care of dentist.

431 WEST 31ST ST.—A GOOD OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes work by the week, or would take a situation by the month in a private family as nurse.

490 3D AV.—AN DRESSMAKER AND SEAMstress, by the week; reference. Address C.

525 6TH AV.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S maid; can cut and fit; is a good hairdresser; would like to go to the country; would make herself useful.

558 2D AV. (RING THIRD BELL).—A YOUNG girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking and willing to assist with the chamberwork or waiting; no objection to the country; a good home preferable to large wages. Call or address for two days.

740 10TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker; would go out by the day, week or month on reasonable terms.

756 2D AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 41ST STS.—AS nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; good city reference. Call for two days.

1,387 3D AV., BETWEEN 78TH AND 79TH STS.—As first class seamstress; has her own (Wheeler & Wilson's) machine; best city reference.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH DRESSMAKER TO GO out by the day. Address C. L. M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

### General Housework, &c.

4 JACKSON ST., FIFTH FLOOR.—A GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer.

11 DESBROSSES ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; best references.

12 LITTLE JONES ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL to do general housework; city or country; good reference.

42 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A WIDOW WITH A LITtle girl in a private family with no children; small wages. Address.

57 WEST 18TH ST., REAR.—A STEADY WOMAN for general housework; is a good laundress and plain cook; can make herself useful. Call for two days.

65 CANAL ST., ROOM 13.—A RESPECTABLE GERman girl to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days.

85 6TH AV. (THIRD FLOOR).—A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good bread maker; good reference; city or country.

107 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl girl to general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

114 WEST 33D ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; country or city; city reference.

128 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; best city reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging; good city reference.

140 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework; best city reference.

142 EAST HOUSTON ST. (FANCY STORE.)—A RESpectable young woman to do general housework. Call for two days.

147 WEST 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl to do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

166 EAST 82D ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK.—A RESpectable girl to do general housework; best city reference.

174 7TH AV.—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework or as chambermaid and waitress; best reference from last place.

201 EAST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; best city reference.

204 EAST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework; good reference.

225 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; good city reference.

230 EAST 29TH ST.—A WILLING GIRL FOR general housework; is an excellent cook; best city references.

236 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; willing and obliging; city reference.

242 WEST 35TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—TO do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

249 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman as general housework in a small private family; good reference from last place.

253 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; good cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

269 10TH AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; a good washer and ironer and plain cook; city reference.

287 BLEECKER ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS help.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A respectable young girl to do housework, or would take care of children; no objection to the country; has good city reference; a willing and obliging.

308 EAST 39TH ST.—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO DO housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

317 EAST 39TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls to do the work of a small private family; best of reference.

330 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; good reference.

333 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

342 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework, city or country; city reference

345 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good cook and laundress; excellent city reference from last employer.

350 WEST 37TH ST.—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; two grown in family.

353 WEST 25TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO assist with general housework; best city reference.

356 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl to do light housework or to mind children; willing and obliging.

361 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do housework; four years' reference.

362 6TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A COMPETENT German girl to do housework; best reference; city or country.

363 WEST 11TH ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL, JUST landed, as housemaid and waitress. Call on or address DUKANT.

397 7TH AV., REAR.—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; country preferred.

404 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV., TOP floor.—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging; best references.

407 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework, excellent laundress; no objection to the country; good reference.

413 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A PROTEStant woman to go in the country; has no baby; reference; can do any kind of housework; willing and obliging; good baker.

415 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a private family; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

441 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework; good washer and ironer; city reference.

441 WEST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; excellent washer and ironer; good references.

511 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light housework and take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days.

551 3D AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A woman to do general housework in a private family, or downstairs work; good city reference.

581 EAST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light housework or take care of a baby.

628 6TH AV. (ABOVE THE FLOWER STORE).—A respectable Swedish girl for housework; city or country; city reference.

629 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, 16 YEARS old, to do light housework or take care of children.

712 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERman girl to do general housework in a small family; good city reference. Call or address.

850 2D AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework or to take care of a baby from infancy to bring up on the bottle; city reference.

866 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; good reference.

955 6TH AV.—TWO SISTERS TO DO THE WORK of a small family; good city reference. City or country.

966 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework in a small family or to take care of children; eight years reference.

1,129 2D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS., top floor.—A young girl to do light housework in a small family; references.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS TO LIVE OUT BY the month; city or country. Address A. D., box 101 Herald Uptown Branch office.

YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN small private family; good laundress. Address B., box 227 Herald office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Housekeepers, &c.

46 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A MIDDLEaged German lady as housekeeper in a respectable family; best references. Address Mrs. C. M., care of Mr. Klueber.

68 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, CORNER 6th South 5th av., front parlor.—A young lady of pleasing address as housekeeper.

80 EAST 10TH ST.—A PERSON, CAPABLE OF SUperintending a first class house and servants, as housekeeper; best references.

104 ALLEN ST., ROOM 1.—A GERMAN LADY AS housekeeper in gentleman's house.

145 EAST 26TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP, DOOR AT head of stairs.—A lady as housekeeper. Call for one week.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WIDOW WISHES A situation as housekeeper; good city reference. Address Mrs. F., station D.

### Laundresses, &c.

75 KING ST., ROOM 5.—A YOUNG COLORED woman desires washing and ironing by the day; a good washer and ironer; good reference.

101 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes washing and ironing by the day to wash and iron or to do washing at home; city reference.

119 WEST 26TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; city or country; five years' reference from last place.

130 EAST 35TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A first class laundress; is a good waitress; is competent, trustworthy and obliging; best city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; city or country; best city references.

136 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL as laundress or to do general housework.

140 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 1.—A FIRST CLASS laundress by the day; does fluting and all kinds of fine work; good references.

146 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and housecleaning. Mrs. FITZGERALD.

151 EAST 32D ST.—A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to wash and housecleaning.

200 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to work by the day; is a good family ironer; or to do housecleaning.

224 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress in a private family; best reference from last employer; can do all kinds of ironing.

229 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A WOMAN wishes to go out by the day; good reference.

241 EAST 24TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; best city reference.

269 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes families' or gentlemen's washing by the month.

317 EAST 60TH ST.—A WOMAN WISHES SOME family washing, or to go out by the day working in private houses.

342 EAST 26TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; best city reference.

416 EAST 37H ST., IN GROCERY STORE.—A RElaundress and seamstress wishes gentlemen's washing in the house. Call or address.

439 WEST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A GOOD, REliable Protestant woman to go out by the day as laundress and to do housework.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 11.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; would do chamberwork last of the week; no objection to the country; very best city reference.

### Nurses, &c.

3 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, or take care of growing children; is willing and obliging; go to the country; over five years' reference from her last place.

8 UNION COURT.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL IN A private family to take care of children; no objection to travel; best of reference; good reference if required.

15 LITTLE 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful; good city reference if required. Call in the grocery store.

41 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH young woman as nurse; is a good plain sewer; will be willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's.

44 DELANCEY ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—AN American Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and other machines; or would do light chamberwork and take care of a child; good references.

61 EAST BROADWAY, THIRD FLOOR.—A WOMAN accustomed to children as nurse in nice family and to do light housework if required; good city reference.

67 WEST 55TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET nurse; baby two months old; reference.

80 MONROE ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to go out as wet nurse. Call for three days.

99 5TH AV.—AS NURSE TO A CHILD OLD ENOUGH to walk or as lady's maid; European; a French Protestant. Apply at her present employer's.

120 EAST 17TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A thoroughly competent young girl as nurse; willing to go in the country for the summer; several years' first class city reference. Call or address.

140 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, very fond of children, or as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

141 3D AV.—A NURSE IN ANY KIND OF SICKness; good reference. Mrs. HAMILTON.

204 EAST 47TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to take care of children and be generally useful.

205 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., REAR.—A neat and honest colored girl as nurse and to assist with the housework; city or country; best reference.

207 WEST 38TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl to mind children and make herself generally useful.

208 WEST 19TH ST.—AS COMPETENT NURSE and seamstress; a good home preferred to high wages; city or country; best city reference.

211 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging.

213 2D ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.—A YOUNG GERman girl as nurse and seamstress; would like to travel.

220 EAST 29TH ST.—AS NURSE; CAN TAKE ENtire charge of an infant or growing children; good seamstress; no objection to travel; best city reference

226 EAST 121ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of a baby and make herself generally useful. Call for two days.

226 EAST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of a baby and do nice sewing; well recommended. Call for two days.

239 EAST 24TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable, healthy young woman as wet nurse; has plenty of milk; good city reference. Call and see.

300 EAST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress in a private family; references. Apply at 41 West 10th st.

309 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; baby six weeks old.

313 WEST 45TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A lady desires a situation for a young girl as nurse and seamstress; the girl is a good buttonhole maker; also embroiders; can fill situation of chambermaid and waitress; would go to the country; will be personally recognized by lady.

318 1ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to wet nurse a baby.

321 EAST 43D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork.

338 WEST 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; baby 7 months old; is a good embroiderer.

348 WEST 26TH ST.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, capable of taking care of a child from its birth; recommended by ladies of the Directory, 7th av. and 41st st.

359 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children.

387 2D AV.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS INFANT'S nurse; understands taking care of a baby from its birth; would travel with a family; first class reference. Call for two days.

404 EAST 29TH ST., ROOM 16.—A RESPECTAble girl, 14 years old, to mind children or make herself useful; willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; private family preferred. Call for two days.

414 EAST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG, ACTIVE PERSON as nurse; will take care of an infant from its birth or growing children, and is a good plain sewer; city or country; good city references. Call or address.

451 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABL